

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 29.84

June 1 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 82
Humidity 91 83

June 1 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 84 89

2933 日九十月四

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1915.

二拜禮 號一六六第 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

DEMAND FOR NATIONAL SERVICE.

BRITISH PRESS IN FAVOUR OF COMPULSION.

America and Germany's Reply.

INTENSE DISAPPOINTMENT: SITUATION GRAVE.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

ZEPPELINS AGAIN VISIT ENGLAND.

June 1, 2.25 a.m.
The Press Bureau announces that Zeppelins are reported to have been seen near Ramsgate and Brentwood and certain outlying districts of London.
Many fires are reported but these cannot be absolutely connected with the visits of the airship.

THE NATIONAL SERVICE MOVEMENT.

CONSERVATIVE PRESS IN FAVOUR OF IT.

June 1, 8.35 a.m.
The papers are devoting much space to the question of National Service. While the Conservative Press is practically unanimous, a section of the Liberal press is likewise advocating such a measure. The *Daily News*, *Chronicle*, *Star* and the *Economist*, however continue to oppose.

The *Times* publishes in its columns correspondence on the topic of the hour, including a letter from Lord Denman pointing out the successful precedent of Australia where the measure was essentially democratic.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway suggests that compulsion should be applicable to home defence only, otherwise it might divide the nation.

Mr. Harold Cox, a former opponent, points out that pre-war conditions no longer exist and urges Parliament to arm the Government with compulsory powers.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS DEVELOPING.

June 1, 9.00 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that General Imanoff developing his success has captured a further thousand prisoners and a large number of field kitchens and portions of the enemy's train.

BRITISH BLOCKADE TURKISH COAST.

June 1, 9.00 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens the British blockade has been announced of the coast between the Dardanelles and the Straits of Samos.

KING OF GREECE: CONDITION SATISFACTORY.

June 1, 9.00 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states:—
German and Austrian specialists have arrived at Athens and have issued a bulletin to the effect that the King's condition is very satisfactory, with very little fever.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

GERMAN AMERICAN TENSION: SITUATION GRAVE.

June 1, 9.00 a.m.
In Washington there is intense disappointment at Germany's answer and especially at the failure to mention the States demand. There is little concealment anywhere.
The situation is grave and it is stated that President Wilson will reply within forty-eight hours.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

May 31, 4.40 p.m.
A Paris communique states:—
We easily repulsed an attack in the Lcratte district.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ANOTHER GERMAN AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN.

May 30, 11.05 p.m.
Field-Marshal Sir John French in a communique states that since May 26, further small gains have been made East of Festubert. Otherwise all has been quiet. A British aeroplane brought down a German aeroplane in the neighbourhood of Moorslede (Belgium).

OTHER UNDER SECRETARIES.

May 30, 11.15 p.m.
Lord Robert Cecil has been appointed Under-Secretary to the Foreign Office, Mr. A. D. Steel Maitland (Conservative, member for Birmingham E.) Under Secretary for the Colonies and Lord Islington, Under Secretary at the India Office.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE

May 31, 5.35 a.m.
A Petrograd official announcement says: The Russians continuing to press the Germans in the region of Shavli, captured on Friday nine guns and seven machine-guns. The battle in Galicia continues. We compelled the enemy on Saturday to evacuate the right bank of the San to the mouth of the Lubaczka and, in a series of counter-attacks against the main body, captured 31,000 prisoners and much booty. Stubborn fighting continues beyond Danester. During a counter-attack against the enemy's advance a Russian battalion got on the enemy's rear and captured 617 prisoners and eight machine-guns. We took the offensive in the valley of Dolina and forced the enemy to evacuate the right bank of the Switza.

TELEGRAMS.

OBITUARY.

Former Prominent Indian
Servant Dead.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

London, Received June 1.

The death has occurred of Sir Charles Hawks Todd Crosthwaite, [Sir Charles Crosthwaite was from 1892 to 1895 Lieutenant Governor of the North West provinces and Oudh and also a member of the Council for India from the latter year to 1905.]

GRAND DUKE'S SECRET PLAN.

German Guarding Roads to Berlin.

Paris, April 22.—The *Journal* to-day publishes an interesting telegram regarding the campaign in the Carpathians which says that very important Hungarian towns such as Debreczen are exposed to the daily risk of being occupied by the Russians. The telegram proceeds:—
"Nothing can now save the Plain of Hungary from invasion, but nobody definitely knows the real intentions of the Grand Duke. Many favour the idea of an advance on Buda Pesth, but several experts think that, after having assured himself of the possession of the Carpathians and

THE CALL BOY'S YARN.

Graphic Story of How H.M.S. Ocean Went Down.

A letter describing the sinking of H.M.S. Ocean by a mine in the Dardanelles on March 18, has been forwarded to his parents by Harold White, aged 18, who was acting as "call boy" on board at the time of the disaster, and piped the call "Abandon ship." In the course of his letter, dated April 4, he says:—"We had a very lively time last month. On the 18 the fleet steamed up the Dardanelles. Our ship opened fire at 9,000 yards range at one of the forts, which replied. They hit us several times during the day, but only wounded four men. I don't think you could find a man cooler under fire than our captain. All the time the shells were flying around he was walking up and down the deck smoking his pipe and giving orders as though it was only practice. There were three ships sunk on that day, and I shall not forget it for a long time. The ships were H.M.S. Irresistible, the French ship Bonvet, and our own."

"Something hit us on the starboard side under the water-line. I was in the 6in. magazine forward at the time, and after the bang we were looking at each other wondering what had happened. Somebody said at first that it was a shot in the starboard coal bunker, but the order came 'All hands on deck.' She had a list to starboard by this time and we then knew it was a mine or torpedo that was the cause."

"Coming up from below, there was no rushing or panicking, but everything was done smartly. There were five torpedo-balls alongside in less than two minutes, and if anybody deserves praise it is the crews of those destroyers. Talk about the V.O. and the D.O.M. If they didn't deserve one each then nobody does. We can thank our lucky stars that the Turks are awfully bad shots, otherwise we should have been blown into kingdom come. Wherever we looked we could see nothing but huge splashes where the shells were pitching in the water. Luckily none hit our destroyer. There were 317 men in our boat, and we were not sorry to see her making 25 knots."

"The Turks have got everything to knock our heads off—torpedoes, mines, shells, bombs, and bullets. However, the Elizabeth has got something bigger!"

having converted them into an impregnable barrier, covering his troops at Tarnow, on the river Donetz, he will suddenly throw an enormous force from the East to the West, part of which will invest Oracow, while the other attacks Silesia.

"We must patiently wait for a dissipation of the present mystery. This is a moment when decisive concentrations are being effected in impressive silence."

German Forces.
"It is generally thought that the Germans are operating with a total of seventy-five army corps, of which forty-five are fighting the French and British, and thirty the Russians. Ten of these thirty corps have been sent to the Carpathians and the Bukovina to support what remains of the twenty-four Austrian corps. Twenty other German corps are in Poland and Eastern Prussia guarding the direct road to Berlin. "No fixed opinion has been formed as to the sphere of activity of the six or eight German army corps of new formation, but it is thought in any case that no German reinforcements for Austria have been taken from the army in Poland, which remains intact." Copenhagen, April 23.—The *Politiken's* Berlin correspondent states that the stoppage of the operations in the Carpathians is regarded to be due to a change of strategy. Great Russian troop movements are reported to be taking place behind the Russian front.

TYPHUS GERM FOUND BY NEW YORK DOCTOR.

Dr. Henry Plotz's Discovery.

Dr. Henry Plotz, a bacteriologist only twenty-four years old, has discovered the germ of typhus fever, and several of the American physicians who have set out for Serbia to fight that terrible disease in the typhus-stricken country were vaccinated with a serum made because of Dr. Plotz's discovery says the *New York Evening Post*.

The fact that Dr. Plotz had isolated the germ was known last year, but a matter of professional etiquette prevented physicians generally from admitting that it was so until last night, when Dr. Plotz read a paper before the New York Pathological Society at the Academy of Medicine. Some 250 distinguished scientists and physicians were present. They applauded for two minutes after Dr. Plotz got through his reading, and the opinion was expressed that there seemed to be no doubt that the young investigator had caught the right bacillus.

Two of Dr. Plotz's co-workers, Dr. Peter K. Olitzky and Dr. George Fash, also read papers. Dr. Olitzky had most to do with the making of the serum, and his paper described that aspect of the matter.

Examined Many Patients.
Dr. Plotz, when a medical student, became curious about Brill's disease, which he suspected was the same, or nearly the same, as typhus. He went to work in the laboratories of Mt. Sinai Hospital to prove something one way or another.

First, he examined the blood of about forty patients who had Brill's disease, and he isolated a germ of that disease. The Balkan War was sending plenty of typhus material over, to be held up in the isolation hospitals in the lower bay. The Health Officer of the Port allowed Dr. Plotz to get blood samples from a half-dozen of these patients, and when Dr. Plotz subjected these to his laboratory tests, they yielded the same bacillus that he had got from the Brill's disease patients. Cultures injected into guinea pigs and monkeys showed that the right germ had been found.

The conclusion is that Brill's disease is merely a less virulent form of typhus, the other form being the epidemic one.

When the vaccine was made, Dr. Plotz was the first to volunteer to submit to its use. Accordingly, he was inoculated with it. Another person who has taken the treatment is Dr. Hans Zinner, an eminent bacteriologist, who has gone to Serbia as a member of the Rockefeller expedition to fight typhus. Dr. Zinner is professor of bacteriology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University and is also president of the New York Pathological Society. Other members of the expedition were inoculated, all at their own request.

Dr. Plotz and his associates do not pretend to say that the vaccine will prevent typhus. Whether typhus is one of the diseases that can be stopped by serum treatment can only be found out by trying the vaccine in an epidemic. The opportunity appears to be at hand now in Serbia.

Dr. Plotz's discovery is now conceded, to be one of the most important contributions made to medical science in America. Among those who congratulated the young physician and acknowledged that he had confirmed the claim of his preliminary report were: Dr. Hideyo Noguchi and Dr. Samuel J. Meltzer, the distinguished investigators of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Dr. Nathan E. Brill, the discoverer of Brill's disease; Dr. William H. H. Park, chief of the bacteriological department of the Board of Health of this city; Dr. F. S. Mandelbaum, and Dr. E. Libman, of the pathological department of Mount Sinai Hospital.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The battle of Galicia continues. A Paris communique says that the French easily repulsed an attack in the Lcratte district.

A British aeroplane brought down a German aeroplane in the neighbourhood of Moorslede.

A British Blockade has been announced on the coast between the Dardanelles and the Straits of Samos.

Field Marshal Sir John French in a communique says that since the 26th ultimo we made further small gains east of Festubert.

The Russians are continuing to press the Germans in the region of Shavli and captured nine guns and seven machine guns.

The Russians took the offensive in the valley of the Dolina and forced the enemy to evacuate the right bank of the Switza.

The Home papers are devoting much space to the question of national service, the Conservative Press is practically unanimous.

German and Austrian specialists have arrived at Athens and issued a bulletin which says that the King's health is satisfactory.

In Washington there is intense disappointment at Germany's answer, especially the failure to mention the United States demand.

General Imanoff is developing his success, and has captured another thousand prisoners, a large number of field kitchens, and other portions of the enemy's train.

Lord Robert Cecil has been appointed Under Secretary in the Foreign Office, Mr. D. Steel Maitland in Under Secretary in the Colonial Office and Lord Islington an Under Secretary in the India Office.

NEWS.

Some interesting Canton news will be found in another column.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, *Commercial News* on page 9, and *Log Book* on page 6.

Daniel Reef Davies was convicted at the Police Court, this morning for being drunk and disorderly and assaulting a Chinese.

The tennis match between Mr. H. A. Nesbit and Mr. S. A. Green, last night, was decided, when Nesbit defeated Green. The match went the whole five sets and was closely contested.

An account of the match appears in another part of this issue.

A correspondent makes an appeal to the Englishwomen of Hongkong on the mainly feminine subject of fashion in dress but the principle is the wider one of good citizenship. The letter in full appears in another column.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Thursday, June 3.
General Meeting, A. S. Watson and Co. Ltd.—noon.
Saturday, June 5.
Grubbs—Happy Valley.

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Chinese examination, and is pos-
sessed of a first rate certificate
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a good knowledge of Mandarin
and Hakka.

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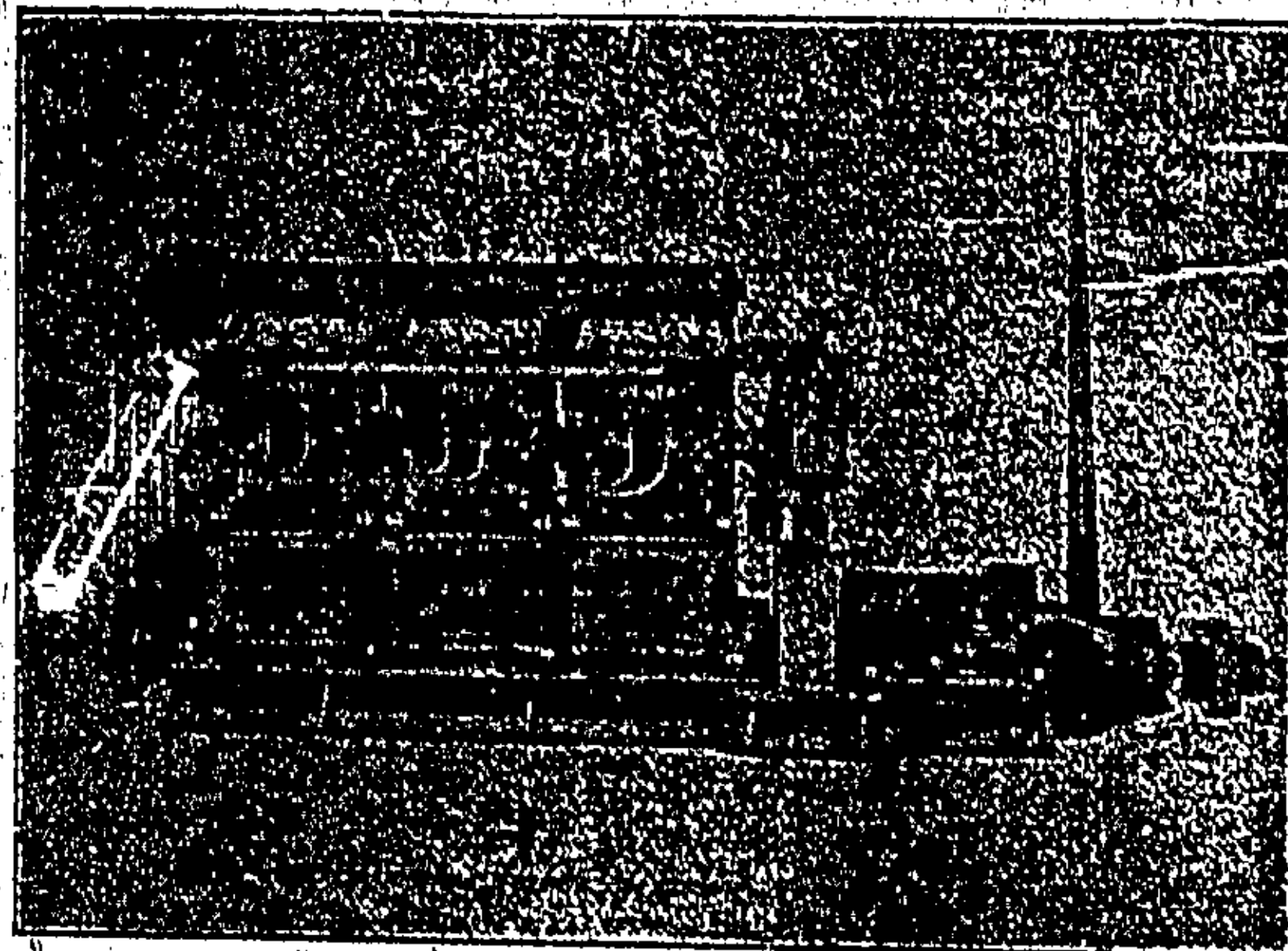
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South China Morning Post.

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first hand of human nature in
a week than he could acquire
from books after years of study;
and the new knowledge is more
practical than the other. Even
clergymen are learning more of
the spiritual needs of men than
twenty courses of theology would
teach them. All classes are fused
into one, and the results cannot
but be for good. The new train-
ing makes for the removal of mis-
understandings, because it
draws all kinds of people closer
to each other. It makes men
fitter physically, it makes them
more active mentally, it produces
in many cases that perfect balance
of body and mind which is
greatly desired. And the men of
the new army who return later to
their wonted duties shall do so,
whatever their sphere of life, bet-
ter "mates," better sportsmen,
better citizens and better fathers.
The fruits of war are not all of
them bitter in the mouth.

Daily Press.

Germany's Reply to America.

The only meaning which Ger-
many's reply can have is that she
intends to continue these methods
of warfare. Possibly the sub-
marine commanders will be warn-
ed to exercise a wiser discretion
in the selection of vessels for their
piratical deeds, but if by any
chance another American life
should be lost in these lawless
proceedings Germany would have
no excuse for considering herself
"surprised" by the United States
resorting to hostile action against
her without further argument.
Having regard to the language of
President Wilson's Note on the
subject of the Lusitania atrocity,
it is inconceivable that the Amer-
ican Government will be bluffed
into a prolonged discussion on
questions which are scarcely per-
tinent to the issue. The obvious
answer to the Note is to set a time
limit for a definite reply to Pre-
sident Wilson's demands for a
disavowal of the sinking of the
Lusitania, and the discontinuance
of the present submarine methods.

China Mail.

Germany's Submarine Atrocities.

Notwithstanding the world-
wide execration that was very
properly heaped at Germany at
the time of the sinking of the
"Lusitania," the modern Hun-
s have altered little, if any, of their
murderous policy in regard to
their submarines. The Germans
appear to bid defiance to the
civilized world; to consider them-
selves a law unto themselves and
where they are brought to book, as
by the United States, they merely
pravericate until the time when
the dangerous element appear to
be modified by the passing of
time. The proposal which they
have just made in reply to the
United States Note to the effect
that consideration should be
deferred until the two Govern-
ments establish whether the "Lusi-
tania" was a merchantman or an
auxiliary cruiser is mere bluff, and
it is to be hoped that the United
States will make it clear that any
further delay on the part of Ger-
many regarding this vital question
will make the case all the more
desperate for the perpetrators of
the murder.

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Carte or Table d'Hôte with
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MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

According to a special message from Tokyo says the *Peking Daily News*, Sun Yat-sen plans to go to the United States. As the Chinese Japanese question has been peacefully settled, he will have no more opportunity to realise his wild ambition by his staying in Japan.

Japanese Population in China.
According to investigations made last June the Japanese population of China is 121,938. Of the total 48,000 are in the Kwantung Leased Territory, 10,000 at Mukden, 11,130 at Shanghai, 7,911 at Antung, 6,204 at Tientsin, and 6,517 at Newchwang.

The Toyo Spinning Co.
A fire broke out in a godown of the Toyo Spinning Co. of the Toyo Spinning Company. The godown and the factory were reduced to ashes. The fire was got under control at 2.30 a.m., thanks to the strenuous efforts on the part of soldiers. The damage is estimated to amount to ¥30,000.

Names of Mr. Booth's Colleagues.
We have reason to believe says *The Times*, that Mr. George Macanay Booth's War Office Committee on the provision of additional labour for munitions of war includes the following:—Lord Elphinstone, Mr. E. Guy Ridpath, Sir Algernon Firth, President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and Mr. Allan M. Smith, Secretary of the Engineering Employers' Federation.

A French Tribute to Japan's Diplomacy.

Paris, May 12th. *Le Temps* in an editorial says:—"The China-Japanese dispute has been settled without disgracing China's honour or humiliating Yuan Shikai. The fact that at the moment of danger Japan manifested her generosity, self-restraint and moderation, and secured thereby a superior position for her in the Far East without resorting to force, is due to the sagacity of Japanese statesmen."

—Official to the Japanese Foreign Office.

Economies at the Zoo.
The receipts from gate money at the Zoological Gardens during the year 1914 were £24,047, as compared with £8,230, in 1913. From all sources the income was £43,111, against £48,151. In anticipation of a much larger reduction of income during the current year the council have arranged to keep down expenditure to what is reasonably necessary for maintenance. Accordingly the more important proposed new works have been postponed indefinitely.

Australian Gifts for Belgium.

The Hon. Peter McBride (Agent-General for Victoria, Australia) has landed over to the Commission for Relief in Belgium cheques for the following amounts:—£20,000 from the Lord Mayor of Melbourne's Belgian Relief Fund, £2,000 from the city and district of Geelong, £1,000 from the State Service Fund, and £2,000 from the Victoria State Schools. The Agent-General for South Australia has also handed to the Commission a further sum of £3,500 from the Adelaide fund for feeding Belgians.

AN INDIAN VENDETTA IN VANCOUVER.

Toronto, April 14.—As the result of a dynamite explosion in the Hindu quarter of Vancouver one Indian was killed and two others were injured. Three dozen houses were shaken, and hardly a pane of glass is left on Third Avenue for a distance of two blocks from where the explosion occurred. The members of the community locally known as the Bela Singh Sikhs are in terror. Some weeks before the recent murder of Batta Singh, one of their number, they were told that they would be exterminated.

If you have lost your appetite or the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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GERMANY WILL WIN!

A Trade Boom will Follow.

New York, April 14.—The *World* today prints an interview obtained by Gustav C. Roeder with Herr Ballin, director general of the Hamburg-American Line, who recently had an audience with the German emperor. Mr. Roeder quotes Herr Ballin as saying after his interview with the Kaiser that Germany will win and that a great trade boom will follow the war.

In the interview with Herr Ballin, which was held in his office at Hamburg, the merchant marine prince was asked how long the war is going to last, to which he replied:

"My dear sir, this is a question which nobody in Germany can correctly answer to-day. We simply don't know. I wish I did know."

"But you have just come from the emperor," said Mr. Roeder. "Didn't his majesty tell you, you who are so close to him, as everybody knows?"

"It is true that I have seen the emperor," promptly replied the great steamship man, "but I am sorry to say that I don't think even his majesty could answer that question. He doesn't know either."

"I found the emperor at general staff headquarters in the field," said Herr Ballin. "Where was that? Well, I know, but that is one question I must decline to answer. It is sufficient to say that his majesty was in the field with his brave troops and very confident. His health was excellent and so were his spirits. I talked with him on many different subjects."

Kaiser Said He Opposed War.

"The emperor has assured me that he had never desired this awful war. He surely did not want it. He has told me that his greatest desire had always been that he might be permitted to end his life without having to face a war in which Germany might be or would be implicated."

"I certainly have shown this in every act of mine in the twenty-six years of my government," he declared to me," continued Herr Ballin.

"I have proved that I did not want to do anything that would bring about this or any other war," his majesty said.

"But declared his majesty," now that war has come upon us, I feel it my duty to carry it through, I am quite certain that the war will come to an end with Germany victorious. It will end well for Germany. I am in the field with my brave soldiers. Victory will be ours!"

"And did the emperor say anything to you about America—about the shipment of arms and ammunition from the United States to the allies?" was asked.

The lord of the merchant marine shook his head, saying: "And his majesty never discussed that question at all."

"So far as Germany is concerned," said Herr Ballin, "we need not be in a hurry. As a matter of fact, time is in our favour. The longer this war will last, the stronger Germany will get. In the first place, we have enough soldiers on hand and enough for the future. You don't see our

streets deserted. There are still lots of fine-looking, able-bodied men walking about who have not yet been called to the colours. Germany's army will always be a plentiful one.

Food Question All Right.

"So far as the food question is concerned, that has been settled to our greatest satisfaction. It is true that we have asked our people to be careful in the use of flour. And, after all, economy is a good thing. But we know now that Germany will never be short of flour and other necessary food-stuffs so long as this war lasts."

Next came up a discussion of reports circulated to the effect that the Hamburg-American Line, because of the uncertainty of the duration of the war, had decided to get rid of its ships and that the most splendid palaces of the line were in fact in the market to-day.

"Nothing to that at all," promptly replied Herr Ballin. "We have no ships for sale. While we cannot tell just when the war will come to an end, yet were we to sell our steamers it would take us years to replace them, and shipyards are pretty busy just now."

"We are just going to close a contract for the building of several new large steamers. They will be the biggest cargo boats in the world. This telegram refers to that matter. Unfortunately for us, the shipyards are very busy just now, and these new boats cannot be ready for delivery before January 1, 1917."

Ships for American Trade.

"These steamers will have an actual carrying capacity of 17,000 tons each, that is, of that amount of cargo beneath the hatches. These boats will not be built for carrying passengers. They are intended for the trade with United States and with South America, and are to be constructed with a view of going through the Panama canal. Now that little contract for seven new steamers will tell better what we think of the war. Of course, we all hope that the war may be over long before these new vessels start on their first voyage."

SCANDAL OF DOEBERTZ.

British Housed in Cast-off Tents.

"They sing," they sing "Tipperary," said the guard over the British prisoners of war in the Doeberitz camp in Germany to an American citizen living in Havre, who last December visited the camp, and who has furnished a statement to the British Army Council. This statement is among the documents reprinted in the *White Paper* dealing with the revolting treatment to which the prisoners are subjected, and which forms one of the most damning indictments of the barbarity of the Germans towards the unfortunate Tommies.

"One would not think they would feel like singing," was the comment which the American says he made to this statement, after having seen the conditions under which the prisoners lived. "We would treat them better if we could," said the guard, "but we cannot. We are doing the best we can."

"I am inclined to credit that statement," writes the American. "Certain things show for themselves. These men are sleeping

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—200 to 500 to the tent—in horse tents which have been cast off by the German cavalry.

"These tents are very old. Some of them have been patched and thatched with torn and discoloured bits of canvas. The present camp is only a makeshift intended to bridge over the time until the winter barracks shall be completed. By this time they may be housed in these permanent huts."

"Germany claims to hold 423,000 prisoners of war. The housing and feeding of so great a number must be a tremendous strain upon resources drained by the necessities of war. Nevertheless, there 9,000 men at Doeberitz are very miserable men."

Tortured by Monotony and Vermin.

"The chief item in their bill of discontent is the monotony."

"They have nothing, absolutely nothing, to do. It is true they are vermin-ridden."

"They have no way of keeping themselves clean."

"Some of them are not warmly clad. They could bear with all these things if only they had something to do."

"The 9,000 men in the Doeberitz camp are allowing each other, sleeping two in a bed. Not one has had a bath since he was first brought to the camp. It isn't likely that one will have a bath while the war lasts. When winter comes, and they move into the permanent wooden barracks which have been provided for them, conditions must grow worse."

"When a man can stand that torture no longer he is sent to the hospital. There he gets—not a bath—but a thorough drenching with a vermin-killing ointment. His clothes are disinfected. He is sent back to be re-inhabited."

"Some of them do their best to keep clean. In the centre of the camp is a horse trough, perhaps 50ft. long, into which water may be turned from a tap. It stands in the open air. Men who have money and can buy soap at the canteen wash their clothes in this trough. If they are particularly particular they strip themselves and take an ice water bath."

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LOST.

LOST.—Gold brooch with 3 diamonds. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to "Hongkong Telegraph."

"The fall and winter climate of Northern Germany is very severe. We were shivering in our overcoats, but we saw half a dozen men naked to the waist rubbing themselves down with water at the horse trough."

Englishmen Very Pale.

"Seems to me a great many of the Englishmen are very pale," I said to the guard. "Do they get enough to eat?" He said they did, but that they didn't like it.

"The men receive a chunk of war bread made of rye and potato flour with a cup of tea in the morning, and the same thing at night, with an occasional chunk of sausage added. The one hot meal of the day is at noon, when each gets a pannikin full of a soupy stew of cabbage and carrots and potatoes, or whatever other vegetable may be handy, plus a meat."

"The Russians like 'a' soup," said the guard. "The Englishmen and Frenchmen do not. They are always complaining."

"I saw that stew in the rough. Perhaps I was influenced by my dislike for cabbage and carrots, but it seemed to me it was a mightily unappetising mess. I began to understand why so many of the Tommies looked so pale. One Tommy said in an undertone: 'I'd a cow, and even she wouldn't eat skilly.'"

"The men sleep in pairs in the tents on straw ticks. When we were there it had been raining for days. The dirt floor of the tents was a mass of mud. The straw gave off a sour and musty odour. But the guards say that the animal heat of so many men sleeping under a single canvas roof keeps them warm."

"Perhaps that is true. It is very certain that the atmosphere in the tents in which the inhabitants were largely Russian was abominable. The English and French leeked back the tent flaps and ventilated the sleeping places during the day."

"It may be quite true that nothing better can be done for them under the circumstances; nevertheless, these 9,000 are very miserable men."—*Sunday Chronicle*.

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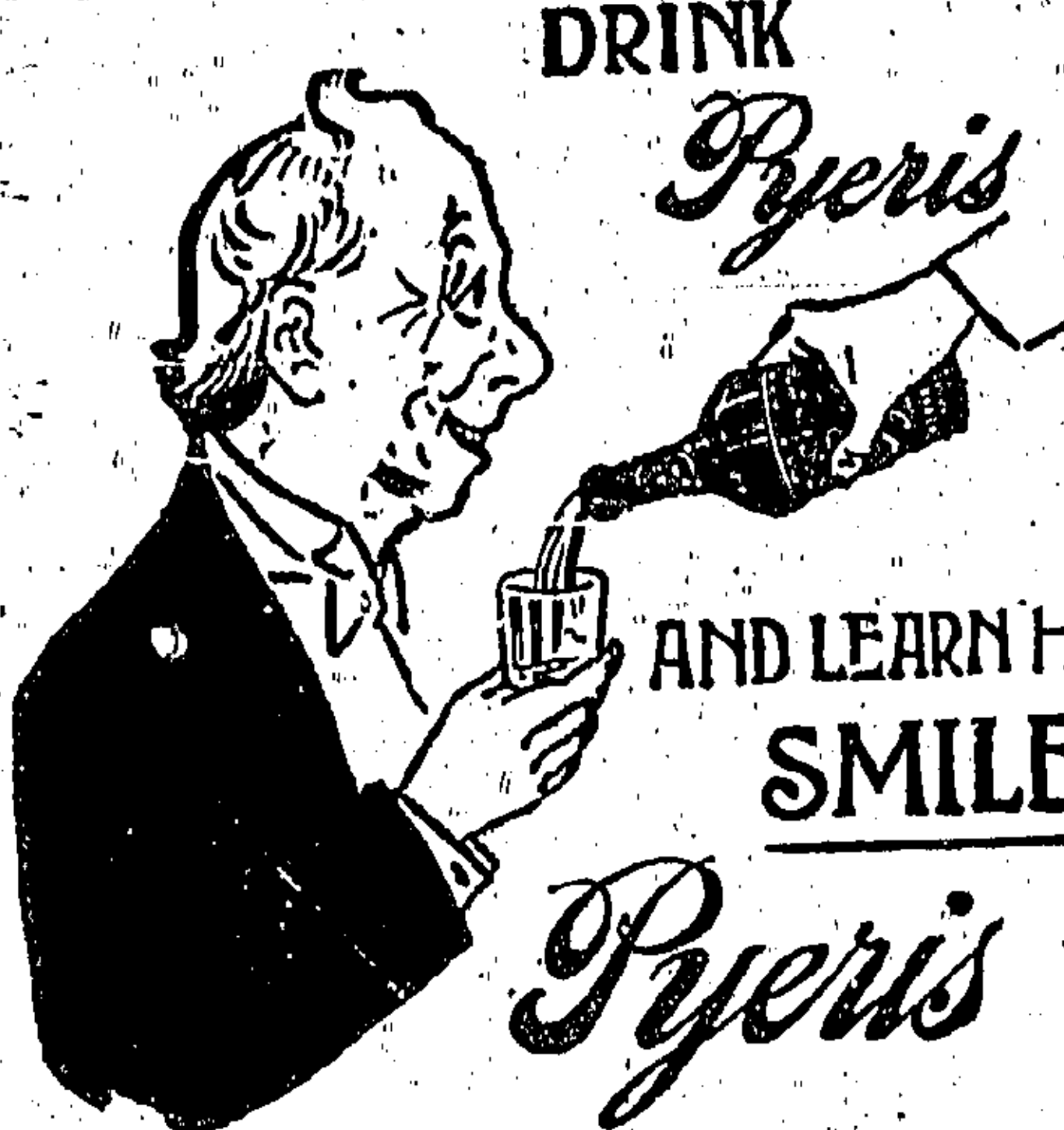
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BIRTH.
LINNESTAD.—On May 23, 1915, at Tonsberg, Norway, to the wife of C. R. Linnestad, a daughter. (By cable.)

MARRIAGE.
DAVIES-STRINGA.—On May 25, 1915, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, by Sir E. D. H. Fraser, C.M.G., Arthur Kelly Davies, of Tientsin, second son of Mrs. C. E. Davies, "The Shrubbery," Stamford Hill, London, to Annie Isabel, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Costringa, Ashcombe Park, Weston-super-Mare.

DEATHS.
d'AQUINO.—On May 25, 1915, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Carlos Alberto d'Aquino, aged 23 years.

BRYSAN.—At Peking on May 24, 1915, Daisy, the dearly loved wife of Dr. A. C. Bryson, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edney Page, of Shanghai.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1915.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOY AGAIN.

It would seem that the unfortunate public school boy is to get no rest at all, for when he is not being praised beyond his worth—or his own desires, to do him justice—he is being abused and made responsible for half the troubles that exist at home. We have generally found that those who do not beat him, as well as those in whose mouths there is no word bad enough for him, know next to nothing whatever about him. The last *Globe* out from home contains a letter that represents him as useless and a laughing stock; and we know tolerably well beforehand that the next letter on the subject will go to the other extreme of praise. Those, meanwhile, who can reasonably claim to know something of the public school boy as he is may perhaps be permitted to suggest that he is in most respects, pretty much what his neighbours are: good or bad or indifferent, without reference to his place of education.

Of course there are certain advantages pertaining to a public school which no one who knows anything about the matter would dream of denying. And there are certain drawbacks—which do not, however, come within many miles of counter-balancing the advantages. The drawbacks are not hushed up, and it is a fact that the heads of the public schools are doing—and have been doing for years past—their best to lessen them. Practically they come to this: that too much knowledge is assumed where the average new boy is concerned, and so his education is liable to become top-heavy for want of sure foundation. A youngster of thirteen enters one of these schools having had a little Latin, a little mathematics and a smattering of English coaxed into him at a preparatory school (where, as often as not, he has been allowed to do pretty much as he liked), and for the next few years—until he gets into the Fifth Form and begins to be of some little importance—he is neglected or well taught purely according to luck: according to whether he happens to come under a series of enthusiastic masters or a series of dullards. In recent years we believe that nine-tenths of this haphazard method has disappeared. Not only so but in most schools every effort is now made to bring the teaching entirely up to date and to give a practical turn to the curriculum.

Another point which is often raised against the public schools is that the boys are left to themselves too much. This we prefer to reckon rather among the advantages. We have heard, till we are tired of hearing them, tales of the wickedness of public school boys. Were we to take four boys each aged fourteen, one being educated in a board school, another in a private school, a third in the ordinary grammar school, and a fourth in one or other of the big public schools, we are inclined to think that the knowledge of evil possessed by the last named would be as small as that of any of the others—and negligibly tiny in comparison with that of the private-school youth. Of course the adult vices are less likely to appear in the first three classes of schools mentioned, for the simple reason that boys leave them between the ages of thirteen and fifteen, whereas the public school boy does not leave till he is seventeen or eighteen, or, in some cases, nineteen. If public schools are so unsatisfactory both from a utility and from a morality point of view, it is strange that nine "old boys" out of ten should continue to send their own sons to such places instead of to private institutions. Of the said private institutions we prefer to take H.G. Wells' word, inasmuch as he was both boy and master in one or other of them. And he describes them as hells upon earth which teach nothing but snobbery, artfulness and vice. Apropos of snobbery, the public school is the last place in which to look for it. Of course some boys are born snobs, and even the hammerings they get at school never knock it out of them. But how much worse would they have been had they gone instead to some "college for young gentlemen!" While the private school is liable to turn even the best-brought-up boy into a snob, the public school will make of the veriest cad at least something that might pass for a gentleman. If a public school boy blossoms out into a snob in after life it is generally the fault of his womenkind. There are exceptions and "wasters" in every class, and even the best public school boy has his faults; but in most cases the really good lessons that he learned as a boy: never owning to being beaten, always playing up for his side, steering clear of "the things that no fellow can do," never telling tales (which, we believe, in private schools has been elevated to a fine art) and never taking an unfair advantage—playing the game, in fact—remain with him.

Italy and Britain.
The telegram which we published last night recording the exchange of messages between the Kings of Britain and Italy is yet another sign of the good effect that the war has had in knitting the nations of Europe more closely together. King Victor Emmanuel speaks of the "ancient traditional friendship between the English and Italian peoples." This friendship may perhaps be regarded as having been negative rather than positive; existing by virtue of the fact that the two peoples had never been at war or had anything to quarrel about. Britain expressed the widest sympathy with the aims of the present King's grandfather and of Garibaldi, and she was, we believe, the first nation to recognise the united country after Victor Emmanuel I was proclaimed king. Some eighteen months later (September 1892) Garibaldi issued his famous appeal to Britain urging her "to intervene for the cause of liberty." The appeal was warmly and sympathetically received by the British people themselves, but officially it seems to have been allowed to fall to the ground. Hitherto there has been no direct point of contact between the two nations; but now, as the King of Italy points out, a definite bond is established by reason of the fact that Britishers and Italians are shedding their blood in conflict with a common enemy, with a common purpose: that of rooting out tyranny and barbarism. A friendship established under such circumstances is likely to prove a long one, and a strong one.

Trading with the Enemy.
In view of all that we have said recently on the subject of trading with the enemy in China, a special interest attaches to the wire received to-day from our correspondent in Shanghai. It will be seen that the circumstances of the hour have forced the British business men in the North to take action in their own defence and on behalf of British commerce in this part of the world. It is not like our compatriots in the Far East to show themselves exclusive towards other foreigners; but, as all business men in Hongkong know to their cost, a time has come when the only alternative to sticking up for one's own rights is to "go under." We act with satisfaction that this meeting of a hundred and thirty Britishers "regrets the action of the (Home) Government in tacitly sanctioning trading with the enemy in China." "Tacitly sanctioning" is precisely what the Government has been doing, despite repeated protests from the China Association which asked for a definite answer, and received, instead, any and every form of temporising. We have great hopes that the new Chamber will finally succeed in doing for itself that which the Foreign Office "trickily" refused to do for it. Some of our readers will doubtless see special significance and interest in the concluding remark in our correspondent's wire: "No bank representative has been elected to the committee."

Christian Officials in China.
Much sympathy will be felt with Admiral Li Wo who, as we stated yesterday, has been ordered by the Peking Government to vacate his post in the Ministry of the Navy on account of his being a Christian. Of course many Chinese officials in recent years have been nominally Christians, but it was made clear by the Admiral, in a *Telegraph* interview, some eleven months ago, that he is among those who take their religion very seriously. His effacement in the eyes of the more conservative of his fellow countrymen seems to be not so much that he is a Christian as that he refuses to take part in a formal religious ceremony, which is non-Christian. In this respect China might well take a leaf out of modern Japan's book and regard all religions as equal and independent of state matters. Not that we Britishers ought to talk too big and too loudly about freedom on this point, since it is only within recent years that religious tests have been abolished at home—and since it was only at the coronation of the present King that the wording of the Oath was modified so as not to be too manifest an insult to several millions of British subjects.

DAY BY DAY.

"NO PERSON UTTERLY MISERABLE EVER DID A GREAT WORK."

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 50; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 73; clear.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 391 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 371 published.

The Mails.

Siberian Mails—Due per s.s. Kwong-lee and Chenan to-morrow.
Siberian and American Mails.—Closed per s.s. Siberia to day at noon.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Luohow at 3 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Co. \$800, buyers.
Canton Insurance Office Ltd.—\$365 buyers & div.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—\$357, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$132, buyers.
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.—\$337, buyers.
Hongkong and W'poo D. Co. Ltd.—\$62, buyers.
Langkats.—Tls. 42, buyers.
Douglas Steamship Co. Ltd.—\$51, nom.
China Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.—\$112, buyers.
Ewo's.—Tls. 163, buyers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.—\$27, sellers.
Tado-Chinas.—\$98, sellers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.0/16d.

To-day's Anniversary.

To-day is the 9th anniversary of the opening of Mukden as a free port.

Fell Down a Nullah.

A Chinese who fell down the nullah in Water's Road, has been sent to the hospital.

Alleged Child Stealing.

Three men charged at the Police Court, from Waichai, with child stealing, have been remanded.

Sent to the Hospital.

A Chinese has been sent to the hospital suffering from wounds alleged to have been inflicted in the course of a fight.

In Possession of Daggers.

A Chinese charged at the Police Court, this morning with being in unlawful possession of two daggers, was fined \$50.

Lamps Stolen.

Mr. M. Addies of the Tai Yat Cinematograph, Yaumati, reports that some person has stolen twelve electric light bulbs from the premises. The value of the property is \$12.

Refused to Pay Their Fare.

When Inspector McDonaugh charged four coolies at the Police Court, this morning, with refusing to pay their fare on the s.s. Honam, he explained that this kind of offence had become quite common. They were each fined \$10.

Telegrams to Indo-China and Siam.

Mr. J. M. Beck, Superintendent of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co., Ltd., informs us that cable communication with Saigon was restored last night and telegrams are now passing normally to and from Cochinchina, Annam, Tonkin and Siam via Saigon.

Defence did not Gain Acquittal.

A Chinese found in possession of four tools of opium was charged at the Police Court, this morning with being in unlawful possession of the same and also with attempting to export it to China. He was fined \$300 on the first charge and \$50, on the second. Mr. Faithful, who defended, said the man was asked to leave it at the house of a friend.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

ANOTHER SCARCITY OF WIRES.

The Russians Busy.

Hongkong may well feel ill-used over the matter of wires, for not a word of news arrived in the Colony between five o'clock yesterday and half-past ten this morning. The assumption is that there is nothing to report. Sir John French and the Paris communique of May 30 both say to definitely as regards the situation in the West; and the same would seem to apply to the other battlefields. Such news as the Field Marshal has is at least good, for he speaks of further small gains to the east of Festenberg and of the bringing down of another German aeroplane by the British in Belgium. To these minor details the Paris communique of May 31 adds a few others, such as the carrying of more German trenches on the right bank of the Yser Canal etc., and the repulse of an enemy attack down in Alsace—of which district we have heard but little lately.

The Italians.

The last Italian communique left Rome yesterday morning, and it reports an entirely satisfactory and progressive state of affairs. Reading the communique and its predecessors analytically, one wonders whether it is ambition or mere convenience that prompts our ally to attempt this northward march. No details are yet given as to the number and constitution of the troops who are thus invading the Tyrol; all we know is that a force, presumably of some strength, since it has met with such feeble resistance, is proceeding north in the direction of Trient. But Trient, or even Rothen, five and twenty miles farther north-west, is not of such great importance as to constitute a main objective; and one is almost justified in assuming that this division of Italians, when reinforced higher up, from the far north of Lombardy, may be meditating a march which, if successful, would eclipse any in history across the mountainous Tyrol and into Bavaria itself.

The Russians.

The strategic importance of Przemyel is more than ever impressed upon us by the wild efforts of the enemy in that neighbourhood. All along the Galician-Austro-German attacks can only be described as frantic, since the Petrograd wire speaks of a hundred thousand infantry, supported by a thousand guns attacking along a comparatively tiny front (as warfare goes nowadays) of fifteen miles. Within a week, the enemy is spoken of as having lost "hundreds of thousands of men" in Galicia, and a German communique owns to a tolerably bad repulse and consequent retreat on the Dubisn. A later Russian wire claims further minor successes in the great battle: the capture of over three thousand prisoners etc. If the Austro-Germans are losing at this rate, how long can they "carry on" in Galicia?

The Turks.

We hear little of the Turks, and that little, as might be supposed, is anything but to their credit. Following the example of their chivalrous German friends, they seem to be committing "unparalleled excesses" against neutral people—the Greeks. Like the Germans, they are evidently bent on becoming more outrageously vile the more the chances of war go against them. It needed a war like the present one to show the neutral world who was, and who was not, fitted to have a voice in controlling the affairs of Europe. The test has been applied and has resulted in as disgusting an exhibition of cowardly oppression as any that the history of savagery—if savagery may be supposed to possess such a thing as a history—can have to show. Civilised nations can only take consolation from the fact that each day is a day nearer to the end of Turks and Germans alike.

THE BIG TENNIS MATCH.

Nesbit wins an Exciting Struggle.

The second meeting between Nesbit and Green, which took place last evening, was not so well attended as on last Friday, but those who stayed away missed a finely played and most exciting game. The result justified our prediction on Friday that the game would be anybody's, for after a most even display Nesbit ran out the winner, though the players shared the honours of the fifty-two gam played. The ground was quite on the sticky side, and many times the players were beaten by a ball that kept low for a reason. The opening passages came somewhat as a surprise to most, for it was with a love at that Green commenced hostilities. Nesbit did not settle down readily and he had the disheartening experience of seeing several of his brainy endeavours just fail to come off. In addition to that, Green showed some remarkably fine placing, and really played a game which promised well for a favourable result to him in the end. But while he won the set he had to do a great amount of work to secure the honours. Nesbit kept him busy the whole time, and though a love set to commence with, may look rather deplorable, it was the work that Green had to do to win it, that had so large an effect afterwards. At any rate he opened with the first set in his favour at 6-0.

Nesbit plucked up in a fine manner in the second set, and raised the hopes of his supporters, by taking the first two games of the second set right off the reel. Green replied to such effect that the next three games saw his leading by the odd point. Nesbit replied with three further games taking the score to 5-3, Green equalised at 5-5 and then a titanic struggle for the honours of the set ensued. The game then went 6-5 in Nesbit's favour, 0-0, 7-0, 7-7, 9-7, and a set with sixteen games in it went to the holder of the colony's premier position.

He opened the third set with two love games and a fine deuce game, and showed a complete superiority over his opponent, who had to let the set go at 6-2. Nesbit's service, when it came off, was particularly deadly, and Green himself seemed to secure little advantage from service when he led off, on account of the placing of the holder's returns along the side lines. In addition to this, Green was tempted to net play, time and time again, and Nesbit was nearly always certain of his points when it came to close quick work.

A love game each opened the fourth set which saw a rally by Green to the form he showed at the beginning of the match. Nesbit on the other hand seemed to be flinging a little, and Green out of the seven games that won him the set took six of them at love. The set went to Green at 7-5.

With honours even and little apparently to choose between the two men as regards conditions, the concluding set was followed with the keenest interest and not a little excitement. Both men were obviously somewhat nervous, and a strong wind that blew gustily, did not help to improve matters. Green opened with two games to his credit, both of which were closely fought. Nesbit replied with the next and the players secured game and game about, until the score stood at 4-3 in Nesbit's favour, when he took the next game on his own service from 40-15 with a fair amount of luck. The next he took from 30-40 and the last game from 40-20 amid considerable applause.

The game was one which will be remembered for a long time both matches Boy Scouts acted as in Hongkong, for the great ushers and rendered valuable assistance, while great credit is shown. Nesbit proved himself due to Mr. P. M. Hodgson, whose a good all round stylist, lack of perhaps the robustness of the Green, but making up for that and the comfort of the spectators.

CANTON NEWS.

Floods Again.

Canton, May 29.—From the Ching Yuen Dist., North River, come reports that floods are coming upon the country side, and that already the water is more than ten feet deep on some parts. Dykes have been washed away, and many dwellings have collapsed. The conditions are so miserable, that the people have telegraphed to the Governor and the General asking for speedy aid.

Although we are not suffering from positive floods in Canton, yet the continuous rains have caused the collapse of several houses, both in Canton and in Honam. Two boys and a girl have been reported as severely injured in these accidents. They are all in the police hospital and are doing well.

If the present wet weather continues much longer, however, we may find ourselves considerably embarrassed by water in the streets. Already several of the Sai Kwan streets are impossible for foot passengers and as they are willing to wade in water from three inches to two feet deep.

Chinese Maritime Customs.

Mr. Chiu Tang Fan, the new Superintendent of Customs, has issued a circular to all the officers under his control, calling their attention to the scrupulous performance of their duties. He reminds them that they are employees of the Government and it is their duty to see that they obtain as much revenue for the government as they can, by rigidly insisting upon the payment of all legitimate taxes, barring none, friend or foe. Another point upon which he lays emphasis is that native manufactured goods are to be passed free of all duties, to encourage agriculture as much as possible.

Stamp Tax.

The first of June was the date fixed upon to enforce the stamp tax upon all without exception. But as the Department of Finance has not yet received any stamps of the one-cent and five-cent denominations, the kinds required to be used by the dealers in medicines, the time has been extended until these stamps arrive.

Railway Students.

A few years ago it was the custom for the railway companies to take students in their various departments, but for some time this custom has fallen into disuse. Instructions from the Board of Communications have been sent out requiring all railway companies to take students again. It seems the charters given these companies demand this to be done.

by an extensive knowledge of the game which stood him in fine stead on more than one occasion. Throughout he played with thought, evidenced in much of his placing, while his net work was infinitely superior to that of Green's. The latter whose play was certainly that which one would expect from the winner of the Championship Singles in the colony though by a smaller margin than was the case last year. He has improved wonderfully and plays a good sound game, not so brilliant as workman-like. His backhand work is invariably accurate and forceful, and the close run that he gave Nesbit makes his defeat a greater credit to his previous meeting, and at the same time makes his loss almost as much to his honour as would have been a win.

The seating accommodation was admirably arranged and at both matches Boy Scouts acted as in Hongkong, for the great ushers and rendered valuable assistance, while great credit is shown. Nesbit proved himself due to Mr. P. M. Hodgson, whose a good all round stylist, lack of perhaps the robustness of the Green, but making up for that and the comfort of the spectators.

SPECIAL CABLE.

SHANGHAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
DRASTIC RULES.RESOLUTION REGARDING TRADE WITH THE
ENEMY IN CHINA.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, May 31, 11.15 p.m.

One hundred and thirty representatives of the British firms in Shanghai adopted drastic rules for the British Chamber of Commerce to ensure help only for Britain. The expenses of the Chamber have been guaranteed for five years.

It was resolved: "That the meeting regrets the action of the Government in tacitly sanctioning trading with the enemy in China and urges that the wording of the King's Regulations be amended so as to preclude such trading with China and to authorise the necessary steps to bring it before the Government."

No bank representative has been elected to the Committee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

(The Editor, of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

AN APPEAL TO ENGLISH-
WOMEN.

Sir,—May I through the hospitality of your columns make an appeal to the English women of Hongkong? My subject is the mainly feminine one of fashion in dress, but the principle I wish to speak of is the wider one of good citizenship. As a general rule, I think we women regard the changing fashion as a kind of game which makes our clothing more interesting, at the present time however, the game threatens to become disastrous, and there are several reasons why we ought to hold aloof. Usually a change in fashion is gradual and may be either adopted or avoided without attracting particular notice. This season it is, on the contrary, drastic. The dressmakers, finding their trade interfered with by the war, have sought to revive it by issuing a decree that every well dressed woman shall provide herself with an entirely new stock of dresses—incidentally we are also expected to make a complete replenishment of our foot gear. There is to be no bringing up to date of last summer's clothes, these, if we do the dressmaker's bidding, are to be discarded absolutely, while the change we make is to be so great that every woman unable to afford such extravagance must feel conspicuous and imagine herself to be what she may not be at all—dowdy. One is ready to admit that dressmakers, cloth merchants, need to keep their heads above water, but, in the aggregate, is their need as great, as that of the large numbers who will suffer from this untimely addition to the burden of keeping up appearances? I submit that this endeavour to look prosperous and fashionable at any cost is at all times burdensome to many, to aggravate it in these days of stress and sorrow, is little short of criminal.

There is another point of view, the local one. For several seasons we have been revelling in our comfort. I am not defending the "hobble skirt" that was only a freakish over development, and need not be taken seriously, but on the whole it has been a relief (especially in a hot climate) to be free from the hampering weight of much unnecessary cloth. We have rejoiced too, in our collarless condition; indeed some of us have had the audacity to consider ourselves the wiser sex, and to look with amusement on our suffering brother, wondering why he has not the courage utterly to reject his monstrous cylinder of linen and starch, or else the ingenuity to devise a substitute for it. But now, alas, unless we take a firm stand, that sense of superiority must yield, for we too, are called upon to swathe ourselves to the ears. We are told moreover, that we must once more hang around us, masses of superfluous cloth, while

FIVE NEW V.C.S.

Fifty Germans Surrender to one Grenadier.

A supplement to the London Gazette announces the award of five new V.C.s:—

No. 15518 Private Edward Barber, 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards.

On March 12th, 1915, at Neuve Chapelle, he ran speedily in front of the grenade company to which he belonged and threw bombs on the enemy with such effect that a very great number of them at once surrendered. When the grenade party reached Private Barber they found him quite alone and unsupported, with the enemy surrendering all about him.

No. 15621 Lance-Corporal Wilfred Dolby Fuller, 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards.

At Neuve Chapelle on March 12th, 1915, seeing a party of the enemy endeavouring to escape along a communication trench, he ran towards them and killed the leading man with a bomb; the remainder (nearly fifty), finding no means of evading his bombs, surrendered to him.

Lieut. Cyril Gordon Martin, D.S.O., 56th Field Company, Royal Engineers.

At Spanbroek Molen on March 12th, 1915, when in command of a grenade-throwing party of six men and five, although wounded in the early part of the action, he led his party into the enemy's trenches, and held back their reinforcements for nearly two and a half hours until the evacuation of the captured trench was ordered.

No. 7504 Private Henry May, 1st Battalion the Cameronians, Scottish R.L.S.

Near La Motte on October 22nd, 1914, he voluntarily endeavoured to rescue under very heavy fire a wounded man who was killed before he could save him, and subsequently on the same day in carrying a wounded officer a distance of 300 yards into safety while exposed to very severe fire.

No. 7281 Private Ross Toller, 1st Battalion the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

On September 14th, 1914, at the battle of the Aisne, he carried a wounded officer under heavy fire as far as he was able into a place of greater safety, then although himself wounded in the head and hand, he struggled back to the firing line, where he remained till his battalion retired, when he returned to the wounded officer and lay beside him for three days until they were both rescued.

our ankles are to be encased in high boots. And shall we do it? Whatever may be done in London and Paris, let us exiles in the tropics, resolve that we will at least, be as cool as we can. And the money which we refuse to spend on "smart" discomfort can be used to clothe the naked children of Belgium.

Yours etc,
CITOYENNE.

EUROPEAN FINED.

Lost His Temper and Got Into Trouble.

Daniel Rees Davies, a master mariner of the Luchoy, according to the story told in the Police Court, this morning, had some difficulty with a ricksha coolie yesterday, but before he could settle his differences with the coolie to his own satisfaction he very wisely eluded the irate skipper. The latter then permitted his temper to get the better of his judgment and he set about the private ricksha of the Misses Bussan Kaisha. The coolie in charge of the vehicle thought to prevent the European from doing further damage to it by taking it away from him, but Davies then set about the coolie. The result of the exciting episode was that he found himself awaiting judgment at the Police Court on charges of being drunk and disorderly, assaulting the coolie, and doing damage to the ricksha to the extent of \$2.

He was found guilty on the counts preferred against him and was fined \$10 for being drunk and disorderly, fined \$5 for the assault and ordered to pay \$2 compensation for the damage done to the ricksha.

MAY RAINFALL.

The Rain-fall Report for the month of May, as registered at the Botanic Gardens, is as follows:—

Date	Inch.
1st	—
2nd	—
3rd	1.30
4th	.21
5th	—
6th	—
7th	—
8th	.81
9th	.58
10th	.16
11th	.02
12th	.04
13th	3.41
14th	2.50
15th	—
16th	—
17th	—
18th	.52
19th	—
20th	.02
21st	—
22nd	—
23rd	.67
24th	.07
25th	.36
26th	.02
27th	.32
28th	.01
29th	—
30th	.25
31st	.71

Total..... 12.17 inches

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month, is as follows:—

May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	342	379	324	369	330	339	362	357	356	419	366	332	327	328	311	316	373	320	348	334	414	411	394	367	294	334	313	332	318	324	338

Total to 31st inst. 10,809

Daily average 348.60

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER & CHEESE.

Owing to the abnormal prices ruling at present in Australia for Butter, and the rise in the price of Canadian Skilton Cheese, we have been compelled to advance our retail prices to the following:—

DAISY BUTTER	... ..	\$1.10 per lb.
DAIRYMAID	... ..	1.00
BUTTERCUP	... ..	.90
PASTRY	... ..	.80
CHEESE	... ..	.70

These prices have been approved by the Food Committee and will come into force on and after the 24th instant.

THE GYMKHANA.

Weights for the Handicap Events.

We are officially informed the following are the weights in three handicap events included in the Gymkhana programme for next Saturday:—

Two Mile Post Handicap.

Shabrang...	... ..	158
Aldwyoh...	... ..	156
Lucky Gem...	... ..	155
Baroda Chief...	... ..	153
Soldier...	... ..	152
Kakri...	... ..	151
Jod...	... ..	151
Tuizam...	... ..	150
Winning Hazard...	... ..	149
Thurleston...	... ..	149
Gaalior Chief...	... ..	146

Three Quarter Mile Handicap.

Castellan...	... ..	159
Duke Dahlia...	... ..	159
Baroda Chief...	... ..	155
Wild Cat...	... ..	153
Alverstone...	... ..	152
Corporation...	... ..	148
Radium...	... ..	148
Gwalior Chief...	... ..	147
Beacock...	... ..	146

One and a Quarter Mile Handicap.

Shabrang...	... ..	157
Aldwyoh...	... ..	154
Maybry...	... ..	153
Lucky Gem...	... ..	152
Duke Dahlia...	... ..	152
Castellan...	... ..	151
Mascotte...	... ..	150
Baroda Chief...	... ..	150
Tinker...	... ..	149
Soldier...	... ..	146
Wild Cat...	... ..	144
Thurleston...	... ..	144
Winning Hazard...	... ..	144

THE NEW GENERAL
OFFICER COMMANDING.

H.E. Major General Kelly's Successor.

H.E. Major General Kelly is relinquishing his Command in South China in the near future and in his place Major General Francis Ventris has been appointed. Major General Kelly was appointed to this command two years ago to-day.

Major General Ventris is colonel of the Essex Regiment. He entered the army in 1875 and served in the Nile Expedition in 1884-5 when he was mentioned in the despatches, was promoted Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and received the Khedive's Star. From 1885-6 he served with the Egyptian Field Force as D.A.A. and Q.M.G. Intelligence Department. He was appointed A.A.G. in India from 1895-7 and Brigadier General in Bombay from the latter date until 1902, serving as Major General in command of the troops in North China from 1903 to 1906.

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander C. W. Beck with B.N., at the Marine Court this morning, P. O. Dyke charged a boatman with unlawfully carrying 10 passengers in excess of the number allowed. Defendant was fined \$10.

P. O. Rags charged a boatman with unlawfully moving about

the harbour during prohibited hours, without a permit and with unlawfully failing to renew the licence of his boat. Defendant was fined \$2 or in default three days.

P. O. Chung Yam charged a boatman with unlawfully using nets within the harbour limits for the purpose of lifting articles from the bed of the harbour without a permit. A fine of \$5 was imposed. Another boatman, who was charged with the same offence by P. O. Chan Tin, was fined \$3.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Furnished, including a splendid Piano, "Fair View" No. 3 Robinson Road, containing 6 rooms with ample servants quarters. Apply to: DAVID SASSOON & Co.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on THURSDAY, the 3rd June. Hongkong, 31st May, 1915.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on THURSDAY, the 3rd June.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1915.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on THURSDAY, the 3rd June.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1915.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"DUNERA," having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at consignees' risk and expense. Cargo remaining on board after the 3rd instant, will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE & PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned, DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD. Agents, Hongkong, 1st June, 1915.

WANTED.

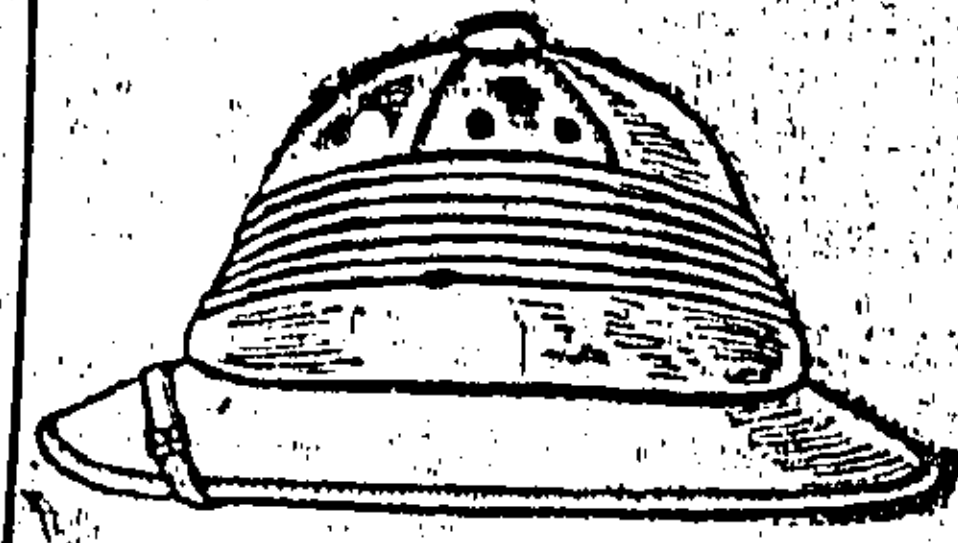
WANTED.—Mrs. and Miss Kelly would be glad to hear of any suitable person willing to act as maid to them on the voyage home, in return for passage. Must be a good sailor.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

SMART and SERVICEABLE

SUN HATS.



From \$7.50 each.

16

DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL LTD.

ARE SHOWING

BABY CARRIAGES

LATEST MODELS.

WOOD OR CANE BODIES

WIRED ON TYRES,

WELL UPHOLSTERED,

PLEASING & DURABLE COLOURS.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

COLLARD & COLLARD'S

RENOWNED PIANOS

BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT

Eight of which have been supplied to the S.S. "AQUITANIA,"

(BRITAIN'S LARGEST LINER).

NEW MODELS JUST ARRIVED.

ANDERSON MUSIC Co., Ltd.

6, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL: 1322.

McCALLUM'S
Perfection
SCOTCH

D. & J.
McCALLUM'S
PERFECTION
SCOTCH.

IMITATED
BY
MANY.

EQUALLED
BY
NONE.

SOLE AGENTS:



CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Poochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailing and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application.
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	19th June.	25th June.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.
APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.
EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Hela," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe & Moji on the 20th June.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Dunera," tons 5,389, Capt. Dickinson, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang & Calcutta on the 4th June.
The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched as above on 26th June.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, May 27, 1915.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.
TUESDAY, 1st JUNE.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd JUNE.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night Steamer..... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Sui Tai, tons 1,651 | S.S. Taishan, tons 2,006

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 6th JUNE.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. Sainam, 588 tons and S.S. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 6.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

JIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Fushimi Maru, Capt. Iizawa Hirano Maru, Capt. Fraser	T. 21,000 {THURS., 3rd June, at noon. T. 16,000 {THUR., 17th June at noon.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Aki Maru, Capt. Noma	T. 12,500 {TUES., 15th June at 4 p.m.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru, Capt. K. Soyeda Nikko Maru, Capt. Takeda	T. 13,500 {TUES., 15th June at 4 p.m. T. 9,600 {FRI., 16th July at 4 p.m.
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CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Kawachi Maru, Capt. Kurozumi	T. 12,500 {TUESDAY, 1st June.
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BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo		
KOBE		

SHANGHAI, Moji & Kobe	Iyo Maru, Capt. Okamoto	T. 12,500 {TUESDAY, 1st June.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru, Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600 {SUNDAY, 13th June, a.m.
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SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo Maru, Capt. Shimizu	T. 16,000 {WED., 16th June, a.m.
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{ Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Fushimi Maru	25,000 tons	Thursday 3rd June
Hirano "	16,000 "	17th June
Katori "	20,000 "	1st July
Kamo "	16,000 "	15th July
Kashima "	21,000 "	29th July

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 15th June
Tamba "	12,500 "	29th June
Yokohama "	12,500 "	Thursday 8th July
Sado "	12,500 "	Tuesday 27th July

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	2nd June at daylight
NINGPO	Chekiang	2nd June at 4 p.m.
WWEI & TIENSIN	Huichow	3rd June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	3rd June at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	8th June at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers, "Anhui," and "Chenan," and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow," having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 1st June, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjilatjap	JAVA	25th May	SHANGHAI & JAPAN	1st half June
Tjipanas	JAVA	4th June	JAPAN	1st half June
Tjilatjap	JAVA	15th June	SHANGHAI	2nd half June

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

115

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 8th June, at noon.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, GALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Kiyo Maru 17,200 - 15 knots Saturday, 10th July.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St Albans		22nd June at 10 a.m.
Empire	24th June	17th July "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

TOP SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW, RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Yaching	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 1st June at 1 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	FRI., 4th June at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 8th June at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

The Shimosa's Boiler Leaks.

The British steamer Shimosa, from Yokohama, for Boston and New York, arrived at Oren on March 21 with boilers leaking; after making temporary repairs she sailed again on March 27.

Fushimi Maru Touches Ground.

The steamer Fushimi Maru, outward bound, touched the ground in the Suez Canal on March 30. Examined by divers and found to be undamaged, the vessel continued her voyage.

S.S. "Heijun Maru."

The D. K. K. s.s. Heijun Maru, which has been chartered by the South Sea Trading Co., had her annual over-hauling completed at the Kawasaki Dock, Dairen, and left for Pitsuwo to load 2,007 tons Kwangtung salt for shipment to Moji.

Tsingtau Fairways Clear.

Notice has been given that all the submarine mines having been removed the marine fairways to the port of Tsingtau are cleared of danger. However, navigation in the water-areas within three miles north and six miles west of Takungao Island and 1.5 miles off Chufeng Island is strictly prohibited. Vessels drawing under 25ft. are now admissible to Main Harbour.

A New Steamship Company.

With the Adelaide Steamship Company's steamer Bullarra as a nucleus, a new steamship company, known as the Kyodo S.S. Co., has been incorporated at Dairen with a capital of ¥70,000. The company has also purchased the Norwegian steamer Terrier, 1,805 tons built by Messrs. J. Blumer & Co., Sunderland in 1894, with dimensions 25.5ft. by 35.5 ft. by 15.6ft. The vessels have been named Kyodo Maru No. 15 and No. 16.

Floating Mine Sighted.

The floating mine which was reported to have been sighted in the track of shipping between the Promontory and Shawsheishan was about 18 inches in diameter with a domed top standing six or eight inches out of the water. The vessel passed within about seventy-five yards of it and was enabled to see that it was painted a buff colour and drifting freely. No further reports of its having been sighted have been received since that time.

Tonnage Statistics.

The total number and tonnage of ocean steamers entered at Fookoh during the quarter ended December 31, 1914 was 125 ships of 125,348 tons, being an increase of five ships but a decrease of 7,855 tons from the same quarter of 1913. Of the total, British ships were 47.6 per cent, Japanese 32.9 and Chinese 18.2. At Amoy there was a decrease of thirteen ships and 28,993 tons from the previous year, the total number and tonnage of ships entered being 200 ships of 251,728 tons. Of the total 66.6 per cent. were British, 27.7 per cent. Japanese, 9.4 per cent. Chinese and 6.2 per cent. Dutch.

Delivery of Cargoes on Board German Vessels.

According to a telegraphic message from Mr. K. Inoue, Japanese Ambassador to the Court of St. James, the British Government is prepared to consider all claims from British subjects and the subjects of her Allies and neutral Powers re the delivery, etc., of cargoes on board the following vessels, which have been either confiscated by the British Prize Court or interned at neutral ports:—Aenne Rickmers, Heligoland, Sudmark, Daffinger, Lutzow, and Alter. Consignors interested in the above cargoes shall send in their Bills of Lading and other necessary documents within three months to the Osaka Chamber of Commerce, which offers its good offices re the matter.—M. D. News.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Finlon, Haddock, Eel, etc.,
ALEXANDRA CAFE

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Kwongsang	Wed., 2nd June at 4 light
S'PORE, Pang & Ocutta	Namsang	Wed., 2nd June at noon
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Thur., 3rd June at noon
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Sat., 5th June at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 5th June at 3 p.m.
W'wei & Tientsin	Cheongsang	Sun., 6th June at 4 light
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Tues., 8th June at 4 light
SHAI, Moji & Kobe	Laisang	Thur., 10th June at 4 light
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 12th June at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kamsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
*Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Daini, Waihaiwei.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kadrat, Lanad, Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Monmouthshire	End of June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.
For Freight and Passage, apply to.

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Agents.

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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING Co. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,
FORGEWORKERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons,
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
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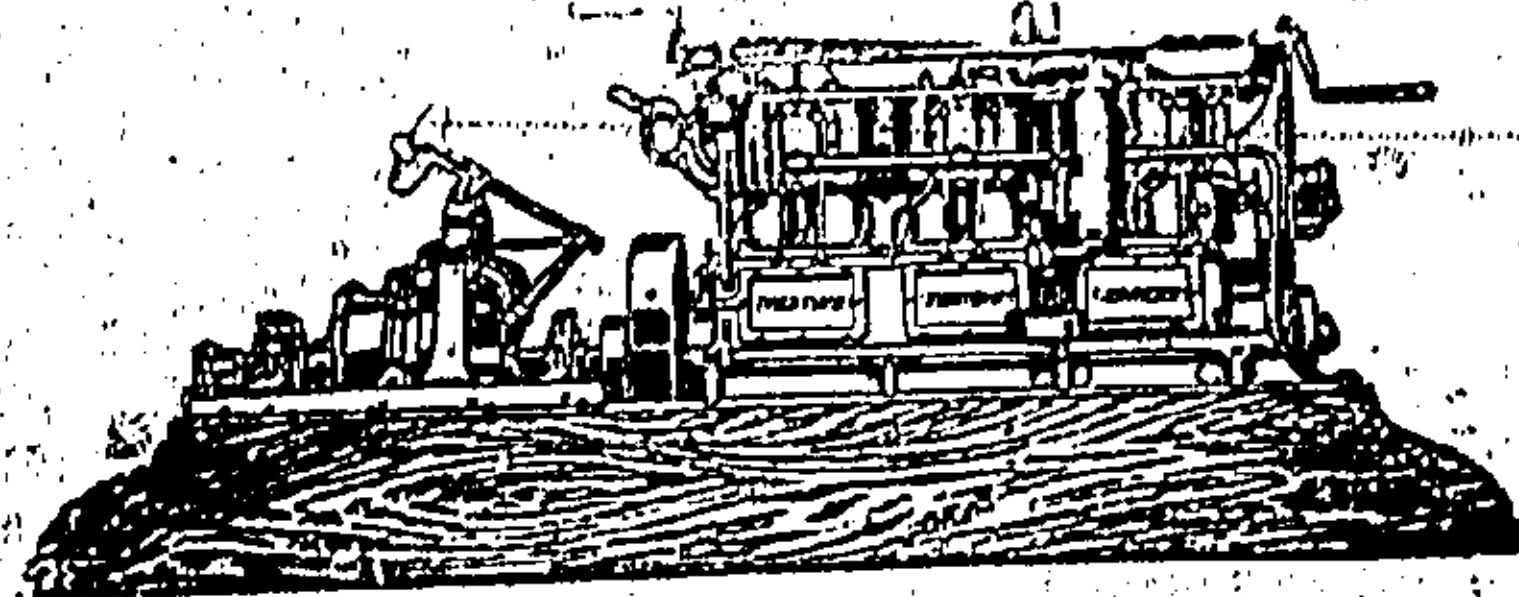
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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



C.B. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
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Dockyard Manager

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HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 221.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	3, June
Seattle	Hudson M.	J. M. Co.	3, June
London via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental	P. & O.	5, June
L'don, S'pore, via P'ang, C'bo, &c.	Nagoya	P. & O.	10, June
London & Liverpool	Netherby Hall	B. L. L.	16, June
London	Monshire	J. M. Co.	19, June

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

New York via Panama Canal	M. Castle	D. & Co.	E. of May
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Siberia	P. M. Co.	1, June
Boston & New York via Suez	Tuscan P.	B. L. L.	10, June
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	15, June
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	22, June
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E.L'don &c.	Kathiawar	B. L.	23, June
South A'ca Ports expect Man'lo	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	10, July
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	13, July

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	15, June
Australian Ports	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	22, June
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	25, June

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Newchwang	Paoting	B. & S.	1, June
Ningpo	Chekiang	B. & S.	1, June
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	3, June
Shanghai	Malta	P. & O.	3, June
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	3, June
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Dunera	D. S. Co.	4, June
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	4, June
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Tosa M.	D. S. Co.	4, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	6, June
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Karmala	P. & O.	6, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, June
Shanghai, Y'hama, Kobe & Moji	Itola	D. S. Co.	20, June
Singapore, Mauritius & South	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, June
African Ports	Tipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tilatap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijmanook	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK
VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

"TUSCAN PRINCE"

5,275 tons, will be despatched as above on Tuesday, 8th June.

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1915.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. MALTA left Singa-
pore for this Port on the 30th May, at 9
a.m. with the outward English Mails, and
is due here on the 4th June, at about
morning.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian & Oriental Line s.s.
CHANGSHA left Sydney for Hongkong
via Queensland and Philippine Ports on
the 22nd May and may be expected to
arrive on or about June 16.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. CHINA sailed from
Yokohama on Friday, the 28th May, for
Hongkong via Manila. The mails have
been transferred to the Nippon Yusen
Kaisha s.s. RANGONMRAU, scheduled
to arrive at Hongkong, June 9.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. LAISANG from
Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 6th
June.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. SUSANG from
Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 8th
June.

The S. L. s.s. MERIONETHSHIRE from
London is due at Hongkong on the 23rd
June.

The S. L. s.s. RADNORSHIRE leave
London is due at Hongkong on the 12th
July.

The s.s. GLENTURRIT from London
is due here on Thursday, the 3rd June,
evening.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Chekiang, Br. s.s. 1,313, Cowan, 22nd ult.	—Hongay, 19th ulto, Coal—B. & S.
Aldonham, Br. s.s. 2,410, G. Smith, 23rd ulto, Moji, 18th ulto, Gen.—G. L. & Co.	
Tjikini, Dut. s.s. Lap, 23rd ulto, Saigon, 19th ulto, Gen.—J.C.J. L.	
Chongchow, Br. s.s. 1,203, G. Moore, 24th ulto, —Swatow, 23rd ulto, Rice—B. & S.	
Siberia, Am. s.s. 5,055, A. Zeeder, 24th ulto, —San Francisco, Gen.—P. M. S. Co.	
Titan, Br. s.s. 5,730, J. W. Read, 25th ulto, —Manila, 23rd ulto, Gen.—B. & S.	
Daljin Maru, Jap. s.s. 899, Murakami, 26th ulto, —Swatow, 25th ulto, Gen.—O.S.K.	
Namsang, Br. s.s. 2,491, H. E. Celroy, 27th ulto, —Kobe, 21st ulto, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Haiyang, Br. s.s. 1,363, A. E. Hodgins, 27th ulto, —Singapore, 23rd ulto, —Chinese Hongboe, Norw. s.s. 2,056, Eydom, 27th ulto, —Singapore, 21st ulto, Gen.—Chinese.	
Hudson Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,768, 28th inst. —24th ulto, —last Coal—M.B.K.	
Chihua, Br. s.s. 1,351, Lidford, 28th ulto, —Manila, Gen.—B. & S.	
Chiyu Maru, Jap. s.s. 7,253, Wm. W. Greene, 29th ulto, —San Francisco, 1st ulto, Gen.—K.K.K.	
Tilatap, Dut. s.s. 3,899, E. Schermsbeck, 29th ulto, —Java, Gen.—J.C.J. L.	
Dalgi Maru, Jap. s.s. 684, S. Yakuchige, 28th ulto, —Haiphong, 26th ulto, —Rice—O.S.K.	
Sanuki Maru, Jap. s.s. B. Tada, 29th ulto, —Calcutta, 12th ulto, Gen.—N.Y.K.	
Sequeya, Br. s.s. 3,318, Grant, 28th ulto, —Calcutta, 16th ulto, Ballast—S.O. & Co.	
Benlomond, Br. s.s. 8,000, Webster, 29th ulto, —Singapore, 23rd ulto, Gen.—G. Livingstone.	
Polypheus, Br. s.s. E. Anowsmith, 29th ulto, —Singapore, 24th ulto, Gen.—B. & S.	
Walshing, Br. s.s. 1,272, M. Picknell, 29th ulto, —Bangkok, 22nd ulto, Rice—J. M. & Co.	
Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 742, A. Marquerite, 29th ulto, —Haiphong, 22nd ulto, Gen.—A. R. Marty.	
Dagfin, Norw. s.s. L. Salvesen, 29th ulto, —Bangkok, 20th ulto, Rice—T. & Co.	
Tungus, No. w. s.s. 1,039, C. Cornelissen, 29th ulto, —Bangkok, 28th ulto, Rice—Chinese.	
Kohina Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,854, Yamashita, 30th ulto, —Moji, 23rd ulto, Coal—M. Bishi.	
Brisbane, Br. s.s. 715, J. Salinas, 30th ulto, —Cebu, 25th ulto, —Ballast—C. Chib.	
Kawachi Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,831, K. Kurodzu, 31st ulto, —Japan, 26th ulto, Gen.—N.Y.K.	

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REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

s.s. "MINNESOTA" (CAPT. T. W. GARLICK.)

Capacity 28,000 Tons. 27,500 Tons Gross Register. Length 680 Feet. Beam 73½ Feet.

EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Sails from Hongkong about end of June

For SEATTLE via MANILA, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Hongkong, Manila & Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco	£36
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	54
Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco	33
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	49.10
Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco	31
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	46.10
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (Six Months)	109
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (24 Months)	114
Reduced rates to all Points in the United States, Canada, and Europe.	
Luxurious Passenger Accommodation—Suites and State-rooms (all outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephones, etc.	
DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.	
Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.	
Special rates to Missionaries, and their families.	
For full information regarding freight and passage apply to	
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.	
Prince's Building.	

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON & LIVERPOOL	Netherby Hall	16th June.
MARSEILLES & LONDON	City of Rangoon	26th July.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1915

TO SAIL.

FOR SEATTLE.

THE Steamship

"HUDSON MARU"

sails on or about 3rd June.

For freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON
& Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1915.

TO SAIL.

THE INDRA LINE Ltd.

For Boston & New York,
via Suez.For Freight, Passage and
Further Particulars, apply to—JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.
Agents.Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1. A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OR KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE DEPTH	DEPTH OVER BILGE AT QUAY	RISE OF TIDE
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	14' 6" top bottom	10'	7' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	14' 6" top bottom	10'	7' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	14' 6" top bottom	10'	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	100	14' 6" top bottom	10'	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	100	14' 6" top bottom	10'	7' 6"
TAIKOO SHUI				
Commercial Dock	450	14'	10'	11' 6"
ABERDEEN				
Harbour Dock	450	14'	10'	11' 6"
Laurel Dock	175	14'	10'	11' 6"

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER B.Sc. M.I.N., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE:
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,
Telephone No. 30, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1915.

THE CHINESE EXTRADITION CASE.

Adjourned.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court, this afternoon, Chan Sing, was applied for in extradition by the Chinese authorities on a charge of murder and robbery.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Crown Solicitor, made the application and in doing so said that on April 8, this year, a gang of robbers attacked a village called Po San Pun in the Heungshan district, sometime in the evening—about nine o'clock. About fifty or sixty of the robbers, all armed, the prisoner being one of them, attacked the house, where a man was killed. One of the masters of the shop, who would be called, would tell the Court that he was living with his brother Tsan Chui Ki at the latter's house, his own place being about six doors away. When the robbers attacked the village, he got on to the roof of his brother's house and by means of going across various roofs he reached his own house and he got a good view of all the robbers plundering all the houses and shops in the village. He would tell the Court that he saw the robbers were all armed and had torches which lit up the place, and he recognised the prisoner. He said he did not know prisoner before; he had never seen him before, nor had he seen him since except at the identification among others. When the robbery took place, jewellery and clothing were stolen, and the robbers kidnapped various people for the purpose of obtaining ransom. This was not the charge—naturally they put down the higher charge, murder. There were three men taken away from the village, also two boys and one girl. The man who was shot was a hawker, about 60 years of age. He died very shortly after being shot. The prisoner was arrested going on the Macao boat, and there was more than a prima facie case against him, since he was found in possession of property which had been identified as part of the possessions of one of the inmates of the house. The owner was not there at the time, but it belonged to the house from which the witness came. It had been clearly identified as belonging to one of the owners of the shops. This clearly showed that the prisoner was probably there, and at any rate there was more than a prima facie case made out. The hearing was adjourned.

GERMANS AT LARGE.

This matter of the enemy alien still uninterred is assuming a very serious aspect, says the *Globe*. There is not the smallest doubt that German spies are operating successfully in this country—and we have it on authority that the Intelligence Department of the Admiralty is in possession of information as to an extensive conspiracy being carried on by German agents "to foment strikes among workmen in order to hamper the performance of war contracts." If the Admiralty possess that information surely the first thing to do is by a more rigorous internment of the enemy in our midst to reduce a risk which carries with it a national danger. Where is the sense in elaborating committees and officials promising war abstinence—pledges if all the time these devils among us are working their nefarious ways? Months ago Mr. McKenna told us that the proper time for a general rounding up of the enemy was when raids were imminent. Well, they are not only imminent; we are having them twice a week. And we know that half the precautions taken are against the alien enemy, who is yet allowed to be at large. There are 18,800 German males above the age of 17 free in the Kingdom to-day!

PLEA FOR MORE NEWS.

Effect of the Unofficial Story of Neuve Chapelle.

Lord Derby, speaking at a recruiting meeting at Oldham on April 22, made a strong appeal for more latitude for newspapers in regard to the publication of war news.

"No Government in history," he said, "has ever had such wholehearted support from all parties in prosecuting a war, but I will venture to criticise the Government in one principle. Meetings such as this ought not to be necessary to stimulate recruiting."

"Britain is the only country of all the belligerents where such meetings are necessary. It may be said that in other countries the men are compelled to fight, but they fought as wholeheartedly as the voluntarily enlisted men."

"I think the reason for these recruiting meetings being necessary is because the country does not realise the extraordinary danger of the situation. This is brought about by two causes. First, the reliance upon our national insurance—the Navy—which has guarded our shores and had prevented Britain from sharing the fate of Belgium."

Secondly, the people of this country are not permitted to know sufficient of what the troops are doing at the front.

"From my experience as Press censor during the Boer War, I can say that it would be perfectly proper to allow accredited correspondents of the leading newspapers to be attached to the headquarters. A more honourable lot of men cannot be found."

"The other day an account of the battle of Neuve Chapelle by an anonymous correspondent appeared in the newspapers, and I venture to say that that report has brought in more recruits than any speech which any Minister of the Crown has made."

"I have absolutely no doubt as to the result of the war, but we must do what we can to bring the end sooner rather than later. The class of men we are getting are fine indeed, and the letters from officers at the front praise them highly. Class distinction disappears when a man gets to the front, and I sincerely hope that one of the results of the war will be that when it is over class distinction will have disappeared from civil life as it has gone from the field of battle."

COMPANY REPORT.

Nordana Rubber Estates.

The report of the Nordana (Johore) Rubber Estates, Limited, states that the total cultivated area is now 2,485 acres, a further 361 acres having been planted during the year. The crop harvested for 1914 amounted to 575,874 lbs., against an estimate of 530,000 lbs. The average gross price realised was equivalent to 2s. 2.98d. per lb. London landed terms. The cost of production free on board Singapore, including commission to staff and depreciation, was 9.2d. per lb. After adding directors' fees, agency commission, office expenses in London, freight, insurance and all sale charges, but excluding war risk insurance (26d. per lb.), the total cost of production amounted to 11.40d. per lb. The crop of rubber for the year 1915 is estimated at 600,000 lbs. The net profit is £36,686; to which must be added the balance brought forward, £2,847, making a total of £39,534. An interim dividend of 5 per cent. has been paid on account of 1914, absorbing £14,000, leaving a balance available of £25,534. Out of this balance the directors propose to transfer £10,000 to a reserve fund, £5,000, and they recommend the payment of a final dividend of 6 per cent. (making 11 per cent. for the year), £16,800, leaving to be carried forward £3,734.

THE MINNESOTA.

Repairs Making Rapid Headway.

Mr. C. F. McWilliams, General Agent of the Great Northern Steamship Company, states that he has received satisfactory reports of the progress of the repairs to the Minnesota recently docked at Nagasaki. Some doubt has been expressed as to when the boat would be ready, and the supposed delay was attributed to her damage being extensive. As a matter of fact, says *The Advertiser* Captain Garlick writes that the actual damage was not at all extensive, and the apparent delay is due to there being a big job on the vessel's stem, a steel structure, which meant the casting of a pattern, annealing and some machine-work. The stem has now been cast and is being annealed. There is every prospect of the steamer leaving Nagasaki before her due date, June 16th, or 42 days from the time she went into dock. The Minnesota will then proceed to Kobe, possibly Shimidzu, and Yokohama to pick up several thousand tons of cargo awaiting her, en route to her home port.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V. D. State:—

Resignation. Pte. W. L. Jenkins is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 1.6.15.

Parades. Parades for Wednesday, 2nd June, 7.00 a.m. Signalling Section—Signalling Instruction at Headquarters. Remainder, Nil. Detail.

On duty at Headquarters H. K. V. R.

On duty at Gan Club Hill, Kowloon H. K. V. R.

At Kowloon (Detention Camp) On duty to-night Nos. 3 and 4 Sections Scouts Co. and 3 men of Right Section M. G. Co. Officer on duty Lieut. Murphy.

On duty to-morrow night Centre Section M. G. Co. Officer on duty Lieut. Wright.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders issued to-day state:—

Parades. Wednesday, June 2nd.—Combined Parade at 5.30 p.m. sharp without Arms.

Friday, June 4th.—Chinese Company, Rifle Exercises, 5.30 p.m. All Recruits from British Company (as before detailed for May 17) and Portuguese Company, Rifle Exercises, 5.30 p.m. under Sergeant-Major Royley.

Musketry. Thursday, June 3rd.—All details concerning the Musketry Shoot by the thirty odd men selected will be issued on the Parade of June 2nd.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON AN EUROPEAN.

At the Police Court, this afternoon, five ricksha coolies were charged with robbing John Hutchinson, an officer on board the s.s. Chon King. The case was the outcome of the attack which was reported in the *Telegraph* about a fortnight ago, which was made on an European, who took a ricksha from Blake Pier to West Point. The amount taken was \$300 and a gold watch and chain.

A charge of receiving was preferred against another coolie, and the hearing was adjourned.

Hongkong Soldiers' Death. We regret to record the death of Corpl. Bigge of the R.G.A., which took place this morning at the Military Hospital. The deceased had been suffering for some time from dysentery.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

Unpreparedness in War an American Habit.

The following leading article was taken from the *North American* of April 17.

Forty-eight fathoms deep in the steel shell of a worthless submarine, lie the bodies of an American naval lieutenant and twenty-one seamen. How they died, and why, will not be known until the wrecked craft is raised and the secrets of the corpse-laden hull are laid bare.

But a voice, as if from the dreadful deeps, has already reached the living world. Three days before the disaster Lieutenant Lede, commander of the vessel, wrote to his brother that there had been a hydrogen explosion and several engine breakdowns, and he added, grimly jesting with the perils he sensed:—

"Take a mere trifle like today—down fifty feet and no bottom below, and water trickling in through one of the valves. It doesn't even give us a thrill any more. In fact, if the whole boat should vanish in smoke, I don't think I would be terribly astonished."

In response to alarms and demands, to the testimony of experts and the reports of trained officers, Secretary Daniels has repeated the well-worn phrase that "ship for ship and man for man, our navy has no superior in the world"; and at the launching of the Pennsylvania he eulogised the entire navy equipment, including the undersea craft, as more "powerful, ready and efficient" than ever before.

Against these utterances put the unimaginable horrors of that incident at Honolulu—a war vessel, representing presumably the most advanced ideas of constructive science, in placid manoeuvring in time of peace, sinking helpless to the ocean bed, carrying imprisoned her crew to agonising death.

These matters involve technicalities which we do not feel competent to discuss. We should have to rely upon such judgments as that of Commander Yates Stirling, of the Atlantic submarine flotilla, who reported that none of his vessels were fit for war service, because of "neglect by the department." But every citizen who reads the news knows something, from trustworthy testimony, of the appalling unreadiness of the defensive forces of the United States.

Much acrid humour has been directed against President Wilson's conclusive utterance upon national defence. Our young men must not be trained as soldiers, he said—"there is another sort of energy in us, and it will know how to declare itself and mark itself effective should occasion arise." But the serious wrong he committed was in this statement:—

"What is it that is suggested we should be prepared to do? To defend ourselves against attacks? We have always found means to do that."

President Wilson is a historian, exceptionally familiar with the records of the country's past. And he must be aware that the United States has never gone into a war well prepared and has never "found the means" to defend itself except after suffering the most needless and shameful losses.

Any schoolboy might instruct the learned executive upon these notorious facts. No, we must withdraw the phrase—the American schoolboy, like his elders, is hopelessly ignorant upon the subject. Our school histories, so far as the country's wars are concerned, are most of them concoctions of bombastic misinformation.

To read them one would imagine that every war in which the nation had been engaged was a succession of glorious victories for American arms. How much eloquence, how many reams of poetry, have been expended upon the valour of the minute men of 1776, the gallant seamen of 1812, the victors at New Orleans and Buena Vista, the armies that won renown in the Civil War, the picturesque heroes of Santiago and San Juan!

Well deserved the eulogies are. Yet the truth is that in every one of these wars the nation exhibited colossal incompetence, ghastly unreadiness and confusion so calamitous that it seemed as if only the mercy of a patient providence permitted this careless people to outlive their fathomless blundering.

Readers of the *Sunday North American*, at least, have some understanding of the facts. The series of articles by Oscar King Davis, extending from January 31 to April 11, has set forth with relentless exactitude and convincing detail the melancholy history of our criminal unpreparedness in every armed conflict since the government was founded.

Our annals are filled with the stories of heroic figures and the thrill of famous war crises. The barefoot men of Valley Forge, the gallant defenders of the Alamo, Paul Revere, John Paul Jones, Anthony Wayne, Grant and Sheridan, down to the familiar leaders in the Spanish war—these we all know. But how many of us realise the shocking records that their great deeds hide—how the American government blundered and muddled its way through the early days of each war, betraying its own defenders to needless death and positively inviting irredeemable disaster?

Take the war of independence, which most of us picture as a succession of triumphs of "embattled farmers" over the picked troops of tyranny. Eighteen months after he had been made commander-in-chief General Washington officially reported:—

"To place any dependence upon militia is assuredly resting upon a broken staff. The evils to be apprehended from a standing army are remote, but the consequences of wanting one is certain and inevitable ruin. For if I were called upon to declare upon oath whether the militia had been more serviceable or hurtful, upon the whole, I should subscribe to the latter."

"Had it not been for unpreparedness and a half-hearted policy," he wrote, four years later,

"We never should have had to retreat with a handful of men across the Delaware, trembling for the fate of America; we should not have remained all the succeeding winter at the enemy's mercy; we should not have been under the necessity of fighting at Brandywine, with an unequal number of raw troops, and afterwards seeing Philadelphia fall; we should not have been at Valley Forge with less than half the forces of the enemy, destitute of everything; we should not have found ourselves this spring so weak as to be insulted by 5000 men, unable to protect our baggage and magazines; we should not have seen our country ravaged, our towns burned, the inhabitants plundered, abused, murdered with impunity."

The bloodstained snows at Valley Forge will ever remain a picture of American heroism—but also an indelible indictment of the national heedlessness which condemns the country's defenders to such inexorable suffering through unpreparedness.

The war 1812-14 furnished a record far worse. Although the increasing tyranny and criminality of the British government during six or seven years had made the conflict inevitable, there was an utter lack of preparation. Unreadiness was not an accident; it had become a habit.

The country actually stumbled into war with the leading Power of the world without an army or a navy.

On paper the land forces consisted of 35,000 men, but hostilities began with 8,744 under arms. Large numbers of militia were summoned, but some of the States refused to send their quotas. Those who did take the field lacked arms, ammunition, uniforms and blankets. The great plan of the government was the capture of Canada, but only one of the four campaigns of invasion yielded even a trifling success.

The force that was to move from Detroit surrendered without firing a shot. Reluctance among the militiamen who were to cross the Niagara river led to humiliating defeat at Queenstown. Mutiny rendered abortive a proposed expedition against Montreal. York, now Toronto, was raided and burned, and that was almost the sole victory. Up to the end of 1813 the United States had in service 10,000 regulars and 130,000 militiamen, yet they had accomplished virtually nothing, although there were in all Canada only 4500 regular British troops.

Meanwhile, the navy had acquitted itself with extraordinary gallantry. The vessels could out sail and outmanoeuvre the lumbering British war craft, and swarms of privateers were let loose against the enemy's commerce, one of these raiders capturing no fewer than twenty-three prizes in the English Channel. Perry's historic triumph on Lake Erie and a notable victory on Lake Champlain furnished other bright chapters for a dismal record of futility and failure.

In 1814 came the great disaster. Two years after the beginning of the war, with British naval forces raiding the settlements along Chesapeake bay, the national capital was still left undefended, except for 2200 men, without forts or artillery. At their convenience the invaders made a leisurely march on Washington, burned the capital and the White House and departed without molestation. The shame was partly wiped out by the splendid victory of New Orleans; but the truth is that America won the war of a hundred years ago chiefly because the enemy was preoccupied with the great Napoleonic contest.

It is not necessary to recall the disasters caused by unpreparedness in the early days of the Civil War; even men still young can recall the almost incredible incapacity and the criminal carelessness which made the Spanish-American war a scandal as well as a military triumph.

For months it had been clear to every intelligent public man that war with Spain was inevitable, yet when the fateful resolution was passed, on April 19, 1898, hardly a move had been made to prepare for action. The regular army consisted of 29,000 men, but hardly a company was fully officered. There was no general staff, and no complete plan of operations had been determined upon. Arms and ammunition were pitifully lacking. Thirty days before the declaration the government advertised for bids for 2,000,000 rounds of rifle cartridge—enough to supply 20,000 troops for one day's brisk fighting.

Untrained volunteers were hurried into camps without rifles or uniforms or tents, and supplies were transported with such prodigality and lack of foresight that they lay in gigantic heaps at various points, while the troops went unfed. Inspectors reported that in one camp one-half the men had never even fired at a target. Regiments were sent to Cuba armed with an obsolete rifle which an expert called "a begrimed and suicidal blunderbuss." Some detachments received their tents only after they had returned to this country. Food was short, medical supplies in

NOT A LAUGHING MATTER.

M.P.'s Protest Against British Attitude to Zeppelins.

Mr. Arthur Hall, M.P. for Great Yarmouth, protests against the general attitude of levity adopted in England regarding the recent Zeppelin raids.

In a letter to the *Times* he says: "I am sorry to note the general tone of the comments on the two recent Zeppelin raids on this country. They have been described as fiascos, and the small amount of the damage that was done has been commented on, and they have been more or less ridiculed. I fancy our enemies will have a very different opinion of them, and the German Staff will consider that these raids have accomplished all, and more than all, that was expected of them, and they will to-day have been piecing together the great amount of information they have gained."

Mr. Hall makes the suggestion that everyone with a rifle, or even a shot-gun, should try and shoot a Zeppelin when it comes, as, although one bullet will probably do little harm, hundreds of bullets will most certainly damage the unwieldy airship, and even if they escape over the sea they will be leaking gas and damaged so that they will be unlikely to regain the Elbe.

the camps were "grossly inadequate."

The horrors of "embalmed" beef and of murderously insanitary conditions have not been forgotten. Thousands of untrained men were herded in camps for weeks without even a test having been made of the water supply, and disease raged among the country's defenders as if they had been imprisoned in a foul slum. Eight times as many died from fever as fell by the bullets of the enemy.

The navy, with its disciplined fighters, did its work with comparative precision. But even in that department the condition was pictured in the fact that Schley's famous flying squadron consisted of six ships, no two of which had the same armament, speed or steaming radius. And the lack of adequate provisions for transport compelled the government to expend millions of dollars for vessels, many of them grotesquely unfit and purchased at grossly inflated prices.

Despite the conspicuous incidents of gallantry and efficiency displayed in the various engagements, every intelligent historian will agree that the United States won the conflict only because its antagonist was somewhat more inefficient than this country.

What is the lesson? Certainly it is not that we should plunge headlong toward a policy of militarism; but just as certainly it is that we should devise and steadily follow a rational programme of preparedness.

We all desire peace. But history and logic and the irrefutable facts of life teach that peace is not always within our control. It depends not only upon us, but upon others. Either we must adopt the ingenious doctrine of non-resistance—there are noted Americans who urge that this country should "serve humanity" by submitting to the "vicarious sacrifice" of conquest—or we must be ready for the test that will come, when it does come, with suddenness.

For this reason we believe that the most pernicious folly possible is the theory promulgated in high places that "we have always found the means" to defend ourselves. This is true. But we have found them, as history shows, chiefly in the weakness of the enemy, and have perfected them only at the cost of bitter humiliation, national peril and unnumbered lives sacrificed to sloth, ignorance and careless self-confidence.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 1st JUNE, 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

FRENCH MAKE FURTHER PROGRESS.

June 1, 12.45 p.m.
A Paris communique states: North of Arras we made fresh progress. We captured a mill and trenches on the Souchez-Carency road. A German counter-attack in the vicinity of the Labyrinth was repulsed. There have been artillery duels on the Yser and at Bois-le-Pretre.

SIR EDWARD GREY TO TAKE A HOLIDAY.

June 31, 8.15 p.m.
It is officially announced that Sir Edward Grey will take a short holiday to rest his eyesight. Lord Crewe will temporarily take charge of the Foreign Office and Lord Lansdowne has consented to assist.

AUSTRO-GERMAN ARMY IN RETREAT.

May 31, 8.15 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd the communique issued to-night is most important. It says:—The battle on the San is developing in our favour. We have successfully resumed the offensive, and yesterday evening crossed the River Lubaczowka, occupied a village and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

The German offensive on the front from Jaroslav to Radymno and eastward has been stopped by our fire. All hostile attacks beyond the Dniester has been repulsed with heavy losses. We assumed a resolute offensive on Saturday night with great success. We have already captured over seven thousand prisoners and thirty quickfiring on this front, and the enemy have begun a disorderly retreat.

MORE ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

May 31, 11.10 p.m.
An official message from Rome states that a dirigible flew over Pola (Austria) and bombed the railway station, petrol depot and arsenal, where a conflagration broke out. The airship returned safely despite the fire from anti-aircraft guns. A flotilla of destroyers bombarded the dockyard at Monte Falcone, doing serious damage and also sinking a number of grain-laden boats. The destroyers were undamaged.

AMERICAN ANGER.

GERMAN REPLY AMOUNTS TO AN INSULT.

May 31, 7.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at New York reports that the New York Herald states that in a case of Germany versus civilization, the United States holds a brief for civilization. Germany must respect the rights of non-combatants and the United States will not be diverted from her duty by quibbling. The World says that the Note, worse than evasive, is insincere and even pettifogging. The Journal says that Germany contends that the Lusitania was a warship in the same way as Louvain University and Rheims Cathedral were fortifications. Other newspapers say it is an amazing insult and there is nothing left but to sever diplomatic relations, and they demand that the next step shall bring Germany to her senses.

A STOIC OF THE AIR.

Flight to Safety Despite a Lost Foot.

Paris, April 22.—A remarkable instance of stoical heroism on the part of a French aviator is related by the Petit Journal's correspondent with the Northern army.

The pilot, whose father was killed in one of the first engagements of the war, was ordered to go with a sergeant to bombard a corner of the Belgian coast where the Germans were showing unusual activity. They had to pass over the region where Lieutenant Garros, the famous aviator, by destroying two Aviatiks within a fortnight, had exasperated the Germans to the length of putting into position a hundred anti-aircraft guns.

The Frenchmen dropped bombs, and then turned homeward, rising to 9,000 feet to avoid the storm of shot and shell raging around them. Suddenly a shell smashed the axle of the front wheels of the car, cutting off the pilot's foot as clean as a whistle, and went out, making a great hole in the side of the car.

The sergeant thought that all was up with them, and, putting his left arm round the pilot, asked, "Shall I take the helm?" The

ITALIAN AND AUSTRIAN WAR.

Government Notification.

The following is from a Government Gazette Extraordinary published to-day.—It is hereby notified that information has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the effect that Italy has declared war upon Austria-Hungary and that Germany has declared war upon Italy.

pilot answered, "No, no; leave me alone, d— you! Trust me; we'll get back to France all right."

The aeroplane then swayed about, and something seemed wrong with the steering gear. The pilot bent down and brought up his severed foot, which had jammed the steering controls.

"Here, take this," he said, "I shan't want it any more."

Then, gritting his teeth and stiffening his weakening muscles, he clung to the lever and at last got to the camp. The pilot landed the machine cleverly on the uninjured back wheels, and crawled out unaided through the hole made by the German shell. Only when he reached Zuydcoote did he faint.

The daring pilot is to have the Legion of Honour and the sergeant the Medaille Militaire.

GERMANY'S DREAM OF INVADING INDIA.

Dr. Carl Peters' Prophecy of the Great War.

In looking through some old papers the other day I came across a number, just ten years old, of the *Financ Chronicle*, a German weekly, which contained an article by Dr. Carl Peters, the well-known explorer, who obtained for Germany her first colony and whose genius is probably more akin to that of the late Cecil Rhodes than that of any other of his countrymen. In this article the author dealt boldly with the situation arising out of the weakening of Russia, after the war with Japan, and he considered the possibility of an armed conflict between Great Britain and Germany.

The weakening of Russia, said Dr. Peters, created an entirely new situation both for British and Germany. The Dual Alliance hardly existed any longer and certainly did not counterbalance the Triple Alliance, "tossing as the latter might be. This rid Germany of the great fear of a war on two fronts; and the break-up of the Russian offensive in Eastern Asia, and the destruction of the greater part of that Power's fleet, to a great extent freed Britain from her old nightmare of a Russian invasion of India. Thus, for the same reason, both the great German nations were suddenly rid of their principal political anxiety, but it was precisely these two nations which found themselves in antagonism.

The Elephant and the Whale. What would a war between Germany and England mean? Bismarck once likened such a conflict to a struggle between an elephant and a whale, neither being able to drive a blow home in the other's element. Dr. Peters held that this comparison no longer stood. "There is little doubt," he said, "that for reasons mentioned further on, the whole of Europe would be dragged in to such a war, which would be both a sea and land war and would extend over the whole world." He admonished those who talked so glibly of German hostile intentions against England to bear in mind risks that Germany would run by taking such a course. Some 15 millions of her people are dependent upon their country's relations with other countries, and in the event of a war with England most of her foreign trade, her shipping, her fleet, and such colonies as she possesses, would, humanly speaking, be ruined, the effects of which on the whole life of the nation would be fearful.

On the other hand, sixty million odd of Germans are not to be annihilated by such wounds, however deep they might be, and if they were cut off from fields of activity overseas they would have to look round them nearer home. During such a war as has been referred to it was highly probable that the Union Jack would wave over Tsingtau, Swakopmund, Dar-es-Salaam, and other German possessions; but it was no less likely that the German Eagle would fly over Copenhagen, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and perhaps Brest and Antwerp. In the event of such a war there would be no room for neutrality on the part of some of the countries bordering on the German Empire; they would have to be either with her or against her, and in either contingency German armies would spread over Europe. It would not tend to the safety of the British Empire to have German garrisons at the places named within a few hours of our places.

Can India be invaded? Well, the Germans are not yet at Brest, nor are they likely to be; but they are at Antwerp, and who knows if they may not yet make an attempt to occupy Amsterdam and Rotterdam? Thus far, at any rate, in the light of recent happenings, there is nothing so very foolish in Dr. Peters' prognostications. But he went even further, for he sketched out a possible invasion of India. A British Admiral, he wrote, had stated that a war between Germany, France and England would resolve itself into the simple matter of blockading the German ports. But would Germany be content with the

purely defensive role thus allotted her? She had already achieved the position of acting as the friend—if not the protector—of the Turkish Empire, and German diplomacy which, in connection with Morocco, had "scored its greatest success since the days of Bismarck," ought not to find it difficult in the event of war to play a similar part with regard to that country. Germany, plus militant Islam, could quickly take the offensive, not merely on the Rhine and Danube, but also on the Nile and Ganges. German army corps would proceed down the Danube to the Dardanelles, whence the way to the Nile, Euphrates, Indus and Ganges could be made clear. With Austria and Turkey as Allies, an Indian campaign would hardly present more difficulties to the German General Staff than to the Russian, and a Russian invasion of India had for years been the bugbear of many Englishmen. Sea power was very important, but man is not a fish nor an amphibious animal, but a warm-blooded creature inhabiting continents and islands, and the great wars that influence the destinies of mankind will continue to be fought out on land.

When it is borne in mind that these observations were penned and printed just ten years ago, it will be conceded that, farfetched as many of them appear, they were in some respects most intelligent anticipations; and, what is more important, they preceded the Bernhardt radio-cannon, to which, owing to a fortunate stroke on the part of a publisher, far more attention has been paid than they deserved.—*Advocate of India.*

THE WAR.

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.

July 28—Austria sends an ultimatum to Serbia.

July 31—Russia orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia. French Cabinet orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 2—German forces enter Luxembourg. Germany demands free passage through Belgium.

Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum, demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum. German troops attack Liege.

Aug. 6—England announces a state of war with Germany.

Aug. 7—Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.

Aug. 8—Italy reaffirms neutrality.

Aug. 15—Austrians enter Serbia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

Aug. 17—British expeditionary force completes its landing in France.

Aug. 18—Beginning of battle of Lorraine.

Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels.

Aug. 23—Germans enter Namur and begin attack on Mons.

Aug. 24—British begin retreat from Mons.

Aug. 25—French evacuate Mauthausen.

Aug. 26—Non-partisan French Cabinet organised. Germans take Longwy.

Aug. 27—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockades Tsingtau.

Aug. 28—Battle of Heligoland.

Sept. 2—German advance reaches Sedan, thirty miles from Paris, and swings eastward. French Government moves to Bordeaux.

Sept. 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.

Sept. 5—Battle of the Marne begins.

Sept. 7—Mauveuge taken by the Germans.

Sept. 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.

Sept. 20—Germans bombard Rheims and injure the famous Cathedral.

Sept. 22—German submarine sinks British cruiser Aboukir, Oressy, and Hoque. Russians capture Jaroslav and invest Przemyel.

Sept. 28—British troops from India land at Marseilles.

Sept. 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.

Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Augustow.

Oct. 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

Oct. 7—Bombardment of Antwerp begins.

Jan. 8—French advance across Aisne, north of Soissons.

Jan. 13—Turks occupy Tabriz. Count Barcheld resigns.

Jan. 19—German air fleet bombards Yarmouth and other Norfolk coast towns.

Jan. 21—General Falkenhayn, German War Minister, resigns.

Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea; the Blucher sunk.

Jan. 28—Germans lose two battles at Grivency and Cuihuby.

Jan. 31—Germany inaugurates submarine raids on British shipping.

Feb. 3—German destroyer sunk by Russian submarine off Denmark. German auxiliary cruiser sunk off Patagonia.

Feb. 5—Turks attempt to cross Suez Canal.

Feb. 6—Allies resolve to unite financial resources.

Feb. 8—Total British casualties 104,000. Turks retreat from Suez Canal.

Feb. 10—Germans execute the rebel Maritz.

Feb. 17—Canadian contingent lands in France.

Feb. 20-27—Over 10,000 Germans surrender in France.

Feb. 27—Allied Fleet enters the Dardanelles after destructive bombardment.

Oct. 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.

Oct. 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.

Oct. 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Yser.

Oct. 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 16—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.

Oct. 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.

Oct. 27—Russians reoccupy Lodz and Radom.

Oct. 29—Turkey begins war on Russia by naval attacks on Odessa and in the Crimea.

Oct. 30—Col. Maritz, rebel leader driven out of Cape Colony.

Nov. 1—German naval victory off the coast of Chile.

Nov. 3—German squadron makes a raid on British coast near Yarmouth.

Nov. 4—German cruiser York strikes mine in Jade Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5—England and France declare war on Turkey. Dardanelles forts bombarded. Russians reoccupy Jaroslav.

Nov. 6—Tsingtau surrenders.

Nov. 7—Russians enter East Prussia.

Nov. 10—The Emden destroyed.

Nov. 11—Germans capture Dixmude.

Nov. 12—Russians occupy Johannesburg in East Prussia.

Nov. 19—House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men. More than 1,100,000 men already under arms, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 23—Russians surround German corps south of Lodz.

Nov. 26—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River. Germans break through Russian circle near Lodz.

Dec. 1—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks. King George in Flanders.

Dec. 2—Austrians occupy Belgrade. Gen. De Wet captured.

Dec. 3—Serbians turn on Austrians in three days' battle which ends in a notable Serb victory.

Dec. 6—Germans occupy Lodz.

Dec. 8—British naval victory off Falkland Islands. British occupy Bussorah, in Asia Minor.

Dec. 9—Gen. Byers, Boer leader, killed at the Vaal River.

Dec. 13—British submarine sinks the Messudieh in Dardanelles.

Dec. 14—Serbians capture large Austrian forces.

Dec. 15—Austrians evacuate Belgrade.

Dec. 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough and Hartlepool.

Dec. 18—Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate. Gen. Botha regards Boer rebellion as at an end.

Dec. 20-26—Savage fighting on the line of the Bzura River.

Dec. 22—French Parliament assembles.

Dec. 23—French Chamber votes war credit of £340,000,000.

Dec. 25—British naval and aerial raid against Ouxhaven.

Dec. 28—French occupy St. Georges, near Nieuport.

Jan. 1, 1915—British battleship Furmidge sunk in the Channel.

Jan. 3—French capture Steinbach.

Jan. 3-4—Russians win decisive victory over Turks in the Caucasus. Russians overrun Bukovina.

Mar. 1—House of Commons votes supplementary credit of 37 millions and a fresh credit of 250 millions.

March 8—British aeroplanes attack Ostend.

March 9—Second Canadian contingent lands in England.

March 10—Four German submarines accounted for.

March 10—British capture Neuve Chapelle.

March 14—Announced that German losses in La Bassée region total 10,000 in three days.

March 14—German cruiser "Dresden" sunk off Juan Fernandez Island.

March 15—Sir John French estimates German losses in La Bassée region to be 17,000.

March 18—British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk by floating mines in Dardanelles. Admiralty announces that it has reason to believe the Karlsruhe was sunk off the West Indies in November.

March 19—Russians enter Memel, East Prussia.

March 21—Futile Zeppelin raid on Paris.

March 22—Przemysl surrenders to the Russians.

March 24—British airmen carry out successful attack on German submarine works at Hoboken.

March 25—German submarine U29 sunk with all hands.

March 29—Russian Fleet bombards the Bosphorus. German submarine sinks West African liner Falaba.

April 6—His Majesty the King forbids consumption of wines, spirits and beer in any of his houses.

April 8—Prinz Eitel Friedrich interned in Norfolk Navy Yard, U.S.A.

April 12—Kron Prinz Wilhelm puts in at Newport News. Announced that second Canadian contingent will be despatched in the near future.

A GERMAN COMPLAINT.

Sir F. Grey's Crushing Reply to an Impudent Protest.

The Foreign Office issues correspondence which has taken place regarding the British seizure of the German ship Paklat, which Germany alleges was confiscated in contravention of The Hague Convention. The German steamer Paklat had been ordered by the Governor of Tsing-an to transport the women and children from there to Tientsin.

This procedure involves, says the German Note, "a serious violation of international law."

Sir Edward Grey, in his reply, says "His Majesty's Government are of opinion that the ship is liable to condemnation. The conveyance of women and children from a fortress which was about to be besieged—an action which would have the effect of increasing the power of resistance of the fortress—cannot be regarded as a philanthropic mission within the meaning of the article."

Sir E. Grey expresses a disappointment at the protest. He says: "It will be within your Excellency's recollection that the French vessel Amiral Ganteaume, which was conveying refugees to England, was torpedoed by a German submarine in the English Channel some months ago. In view of the protest of the German Government, their contention would appear to be that they are entitled to sink without notice a French merchant ship carrying refugees, and at the same time to protest against the validity of the capture of a German ship engaged on a similar errand being investigated and decided by a prize court. I am content to leave this contention without further comment."

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Avery W. E. Jones H. A.

Baker J. E. Jones H. A.

Backhouse H. Jones H. A.

Bell C. D. J. Jones H. A.

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BECAUSE

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—PHOTOGRAPH—

The photograph on the current issue is a picture of a relative of a Hongkong resident at the Fort.

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